The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,660.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten line and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY
BIRTH.

MOFFATT—June 20th, at Dhobie Tullao the wife of John Moffat Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

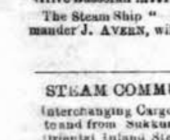
MADRAS.
BIRTH.

JOSEPH—June 13th, at Royapoor m, the wife of Mr. A. Jose h Chief Engineer's Department, Madras Railway Company, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busso a . to and from B gdad, with the Eu, ra es and Ti ris Steam Navi a ion Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

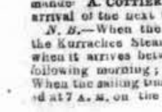
Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat......	8th	22nd	„ Bushire......	23rd	6th
„ B Abbas......	11th	25th	„ Linga......	26th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire......	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay...	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched, as above, on 3rd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. & O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer will be despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shangai and Yokahama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
„ Carwar..........	2 „ 16	„ Bimlipatam........	4 „ 18
„ Narakel	5 „ 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„ Tuticorin..........	20	„ Coconada	5 „ 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras........	10 „ 24
„ Galle..........		„ Negapatam	11 „ 25
„ Negapatam	10 and 24	„ Galle........	14
„ Madras	15 „ 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	17 „ 2	„ Tuticorin..........	29
„ Vizagapatam	18 „ 3	„ Narakel	16 and 1
„ Bimlipatam..........	18 „ 3	„ Carwar	19 „ 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 „ 5	Arrive Bombay	20 „ 5

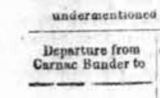
The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,030 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from which they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

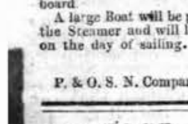
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1864.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain Curling, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 20th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 20th instant.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on MONDAY, the 24th June, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 3 P. M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ANEVOCA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Anevoca*.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATERLOO," arrived from LONDON, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Doobash.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "CAROLINE COVENTRY," Jones, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones.

Bombay, 14th June 1867.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship "SAM CEARNS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off their boats at once to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Chambers will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE, & Co.,
Agents Ship *Sam Cearns*.

Bombay, 18th June 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks........	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks........	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose .... ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests „	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests „	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants........ „	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants........ „	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... „	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in........	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in........	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways........	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags........	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug .... 16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug........	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Price Rs. 12 per number to annual Subscribers.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent

Bombay, 11th May 1867

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves in Bombay as COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Agents. EDWARD BIGG & Co.

Temporary Offices, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13. 1867. Managers.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive a statement of affairs and to decide as to the advisibility of winding up or reconstituting the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods.

Messrs BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—At a Meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 27th day of May last, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on or before the 10th day of August next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution,

NOTICE is hereby given that a 3rd Call of Rs. 100 per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before SATURDAY the 10th day of August next.

The share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, in BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE Lane, inside the Fort, on FRIDAY the 21st day of June instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the Report of the Liquidators up to this date, to appoint another Liquidator in the place of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Settna who has resigned, and to pass the following Resolutions:—

That the Liquidators be empowered under Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 to compromise.

To fix the remuneration to be paid to the Liquidators.

ARDASEER JAMSHIDJEE, } Liquidators.
C. RUSTOMJEE SEITNA, }

રેલવેનાં ઈશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર.

"મુંબઈ ગેઝેટ" ના માલેકે ગરેટ ઇનાડીઅન પેનીનશુલા રેલવે કંપની અને મુંબઈ, વરોડા, અને શેનતરલ ઇનડીઆ રેલવે કંપની એઓની પાશેથી (બીજા કેટલાએક હકોમાં) આ બંધે રેલવે કંપનીનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરવા માટેનો હક તેણે એખલાએ પતે લીધોછે. જે ઊપરથી તે બંધે માંની કોઈ પણ લાઈન ઊપર જેઓ ચેતવણી, જાહેર ખબર, અથવા પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગતા હોઅ તે માટેના ઇજારો લેવાને તે તઈઆર છે.

જાહેર ખબર ઇંગરેજી જુબાણમાં હોઅ ઇઆ કોઇ પણ ગામડી જુબાણમાં હોઅ તોપણ ચોહોટાડવામાં આવશે.

રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરીઆથી જે ફાએદોઓ થાએછે તે ઇઊનાઇટેડ કીંગડમની દરેએક ઇશતેશન ઊપર, નાંલા કે મોટા, તે ઊપરથી દરેએક ઠેકાણે જાહેર ખબરનો મોટો ઊપઓગ કરવાનો રવઇઓ ઇંગલડના લોકોમાં પડીઓ છે.

વીમાંની કંપણીઓ, વાંહાણ ખાતાંની કંપણીઓ, હોતેલ કીપરો, વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ જેઓ પોતાંની ધંધાનો બાબદ પરજાની જાણમાં લાવવા માંગતા હોએ તેઓ શઘલાઓ રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનાં હકની કીમત બુજેછે.

હીનદુશથાંન મધે હેવી પરકારે જાહેર ખબર છપાવવાનો હક કેમ નહી કીમતી થાઈ પડે તે વીશે કોઇપણ કારણ નજર આવતું નથી. આકમણ હીનદુશથાનની બે મોહોટી લાઇનો ઊપર ગાંમડી ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ મોહોટો અને વધતો થાએ છે તે જોતાં ગાંમડી વેપારી, ધંધાદારી, અને બીજાઓ (જેઓનાં જોઆમાં આવશે કે તે લોકોની જુબાણમાં જાહેર ખબર છાપવાનો હક મલીઓ છે) તેઓને માલમ પડવાનુ કે તેઓનો રોજગાર વધારવા માટેની જાહેર ખબર રેલવેનાં ઇશતેશનો ઊપર માંરવાથી લાભકારીક થાઇ પડશે. શરૂથી છેલા પતરક ઊપરથી જોઆમાં આવેછે કે મુંબઇ, વરોડા, અને મધઅમ હીનદુશથાનની રેલવેનો મારફતે તારીખ ૧૭ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતાં અથવાડીઆમાં ૨૯,૦૮૭ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાઓ હતો: અને તારીખ ૨૫ મી નવેમબરના આખરથાતા અઠવાડીઆમાં ગરેટ ઇનદીઅન પેનીન શુલા રેલવેની મારફતે ૫૭,૦૫૬ ઊતારૂઓનો આવજાવ થાએ હાતો.

જાહેર ખબર પરશીધ કરતારાઓનાં "તેશત" (સંઆદ) પરમાણે પલેકારડો "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપખાંનાં મધે છાપી આપવામા આવશે.

જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓ બંધે લાઇનોમાંના જે જે ઇશતેશનો ઊપર પલેકારડો ચોહોટાડવા માંગશે તાંહાં ચોડાડવામાં આવશે, અને તેઓ રાજી થાએ તેટલી મુદતવેર જાહેર ખબર છાપશે. જાહેર ખબર છપાવનારાઓને માટે જે નવો મારગ જાહેરાતમા આણવામાં આવીઓ છે તે છુટથી તેઓ વાપરે તેટલામાટે ભાવ ઘણો મધીઅમ મુકરર કરવામાં આવીઓ છે.

જાહેર ખબરની શરત "મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" છાપાખાનાનાં માનેજરને મલવાથી જણાશે.

"મુંબઇ ગેઝેટ" પરેશ, તારીખ ૨ જી જાંણેવારી ૧૮૬૭.

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M. ROONAN, }
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Bombay, 1st June 1867.

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By order of the Directors, for the London, Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)

A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June 1867.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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Sutton and Dawson's Dictionary of Photography...	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Drayton's and the Davenants	[illegible]	[illegible]
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VEGETABLE SEEDS, per packet of 36 varieties	12	8
FLOWER SEEDS, per packet of 20 sorts........	5	0

Bombay, 18th June 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

PERSONS having claims against or being indebted to the estate of the late Ensign Peach, H. M.'s 96th Regiment, are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.

S. GALWEY, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Neemuch, 11th June 1867.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER and MILLER, (late Chief Engineers in P. & O. Co.,) beg to intimate they have OPENED the above Establishment on Carnac Bunder as ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, BOILER MAKERS and GENERAL SMITHS, and are prepared to undertake the Repair and Erection of all classes of Machinery.

Ship Captains will find the Carnac Iron Works very convenient, from its close proximity to the Harbour.

Boats can come alongside at any state of the tide.

Carnac Bunder, 17th February 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)—BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the out-going Mail:—

On London at	4	months sight	1/11	1/4 per Rupee.	
„	3	do.	1/11	3/16	do.
„	2	do.	1/11	1/8	do.
„	1	do.	1/ 1	1/16	do.
„		demand	1/11		do.
Scotland			1/10	7/8	do.

By order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th June 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

Newspapers are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

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PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

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SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Surveying Chains, Measuring Tapes, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

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FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

DR. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

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PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.
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DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
PEED'S CALCUTTA Do.
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ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.
PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK AND DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

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HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.
TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

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WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

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TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE and NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO LET, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill for three or four months, suitable for two Gentlemen, or a small family Rent Rs. 250 a month. Apply to "L. W." Office of this paper.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by Dr. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW, the West side of Middle Colaba, furnished or unfurnished, immediate possession. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
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TO LET.—Office premises well situate and ventilated, Rent Rs. 100 per month only. A Godown under the above may also be had with the same or separately Apply at 25, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June 1867.

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[illegible]

TO [illegible] American [illegible] commande[illegible] every co[illegible] Apply [illegible] COMPA[illegible]

NOTICES.

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Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, GENERAL IMPORTERS.—STATIONERY, FRESH FROM ENGLAND BY EVERY "OVERLAND" STEAMER.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.

Manufactured expressly for us by Messrs. DOBBS KIDD & Co.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

LETTER FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR, WHITE OR BLUEISH TINTED STATIONERY.

Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires .... Rs.	2	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100	1	0

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Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires .... Rs.	1	0
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INDIAN INLAND POSTAGE STATIONERY.

Letter size, OCTAVO, Cream Tint, best quality, one sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola (single Indian Postage). Price per Packet of five quires .... Rs.	1	0
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STATIONERY FOR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

One Quarto sheet, or two leaves with Envelopes weighing under the half ounce, and two Octavo sheets or four leaves also weighing under the half ounce.		
Extra Superfine full sized Quarto, Letter Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires........	3	0
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The "Baronial," extra large double thick, Cream Tinted Note paper, extra superfine, per Packet of five quires........ Rs.	2	4
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Extra Superfine Satin Surface Cream Tinted Note Paper, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires .... Rs.	2	0
Black Bordered, Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, Black Bordered Paper, per Box of 100...Rs.	2	0

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Extra Superfine Large Note Paper, with Satin Surface, highly finished, Cream Tinted, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires........ Rs.	2	0
Envelopes to suit the above, packet of 100........ „	2	0

OFFICIAL FOOLSCAP PAPER OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

	Per Packet of 5 quires	
Foolscap, very faint Blueish Tint, with lines......Rs.	5	
Do. do. without lines...... „	5	
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Do. do. without lines...... „	5	
Envelopes to suit the above, per box of 100........ „	3	

All the Stationery imported by SOUNDY & Co. is of the very best quality, of English Manufacture, and as fresh supplies are received by every mail, constituents may be assured of being furnished with fresh, unspotted, and excellent paper.

To prevent correspondence and misunderstanding Soundy & Co. beg to state that their terms are for cash only.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers— Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Gauge.
1 Compass(winged)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot & Brush.
1 Oil Stone.	3 Turn Screws.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Hammers.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	2 Spoke Shaves.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Bed Wrench.	3 Punches.
1 Rule.	1 Chalk line & Reel.	1 Pincers.
2 Pliers.	6 Gimlets.	1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.	1 Axe.	2 Hammers.
6 Rule.	1 Mallet.	1 Pincers.
2 Gimlets.	6 Brad Awls.	6 Chisels.
4 Gouges.	4 Files.	1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches.	1 Marking Awl.	3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Square.
1 Pliers.	1 Compass.	1 Plane.
1 Gauge.	1 GluePot & Brush.	1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.		

FURNITURE.

Terms—Cash with orders.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

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Professor Rankin's The Steam Engine .... Rs.	9	8
———— Civil Engineering........	12	8
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The Cabinet Lawyer, New edn. to end of Session 1866	8	0
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Life and work at the Great Pyramid. 3 vols. By C. P. Smyth........	42	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 17th June, 1867.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

[illegible] PILOTAGE BOARD [illegible] ES OF VESSELS [illegible] ter for the Outer Light [illegible] er men on; with the [illegible] with testimonials [illegible] ndant. No applicatio[illegible] holding a lower cer[illegible]

HENRY MORLAN[illegible]
[illegible]nant, late I.N., Secret[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET not so active. Elphinstones at Rs. 625; Victorias at Rs. 1,180 to Rs. 1,185; Mazagons at Rs. 575; Freres at Rs. 80.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20 all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	223 per sh.
£20 £16	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
£20 £2	5 p ct	Do.	
£10 all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH JUNE.

OLD. PER CANDY.

[illegible]war Sawginned	220 to 225
[illegible]	199 to 205
NEW.	
[illegible]awuttee	230 to 232
[illegible]	
[illegible]dcish	225 to 227
[illegible]	
[illegible]era	235 to 237
[illegible]owmuggur	
[illegible]nghaut	245 to 247
[illegible]	238 to 242
[illegible]val	215 to 225
[illegible]oria	282 to 285
[illegible]	235 to 240
[illegible]war Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales............... 150 Candies.

Market quiet.

BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 8th May, 1867.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
CALCUTTA.		GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Gold Coin	1,100	Gold Bullion	15,378
CEYLON.		Rupees	2,51,900
Gold Bullion	3,00,000	CEYLON.	
" Sovereigns	2,00,000	Rupees	5,00,000
ADEN.		SOUTH CANARA.	
Silver Coin	35,600	Gold Coin	13,550
Gold Coin	1,500	Rupees	1,000
HONGKONG.		MALABAR BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	3,07,300	Gold Coin	23,350
Silver Bullion	7,500	Rupees	27,500
" Coin	5,39,625	SCINDE.	
" Dollars	1,000	Gold Bullion	13,325
PERSIAN GULF.		" Coin	2,600
Gold Bullion	400	Silver Bullion	1,06,770
" Coin	6,790	CONCAN BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	1,54,381	Gold Bullion	30,966
" Dollars	13,100	Rupees	6,19,000
Rupees	1,100	Silver Bullion	1,950
SUEZ.		CUTCH.	
Gold Bullion	1,00,000	Gold Bullion	40,700
" Coin	2,35,690	" Coin	2,000
Silver Bullion	6,54,000	Silver Bullion	24,570
" Coin	5,38,600	" Coin	1,000
" Dollars	3,000	Rupees	70,000
CUTCH.			
Gold Bullion	2,000		
Silver Coin	1,400		
AFRICAN COAST.			
Silver Coin	1,000		
BRITISH CONCAN.			
Silver Coin	1,200		
Total Gold Rs. 11,51,690		Total Gold Rs. 1,41,669	
" Silver " 19,68,105		" Silver " 16,67,670	
Total for the week Rs.	31,22,595	Total for the week Rs.	18,09,339
Previously Imported in the year 1867	2,55,58,792	Previously Exported in the year 1867	1,36,53,508
Total from 1st Jany. to 8th May, 1867	2,86,81,387	Total from 1st Jany. to 8th May, 1867	1,54,62,847
Ditto same period 1866	12,24,81,224	Ditto same period 1866	2,14,82,772
Decrease	9,37,99,837	Decrease	60,19,925

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

For the Week ending 8th May, 1867.

			Rs.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Cotton—Bales 76,147	cwt.	2,63,227½	1,07,80,705
Galls	"	767	4,179
Linseed	"	865¼	4,327
Sursee or Rape Seed	"	3,211¼	14,677
Ginger Dry	"	759	11,385
Wool	"	3,018	1,37,020
Coffee	"	184¼	4,935
Munjeet	"	484¾	4,894
Wet Dates	"	1,115	2,970
Gum Arabic	"	441¼	8,440
Gum Copal	"	12¾	877
Gum Olibanum	"	341¾	2,387
Ivory	"	29	9,312
Shawls Chashmere	pieces	719	1,12,330
TRIESTE.			
Cotton—Bales 336	cwt.	1,169¼	58,720
FRANCE.			
Cotton—Bales 6,389	cwt.	21,931	9,92,582
Coffee	"	412¼	12,375
Wool	"	291	8,755
SUEZ.			
Cotton—Bales 100	cwt.	356	12,250
EXPORT, 8TH MAY, 1867.			Rs.
HONGKONG.			
Opium	Chests	625½	10,21,300
CHINA.			
Opium	Chests	675¼	10,35,650

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Green, Colonel G. W. G., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Bainbridge, Captain E. T., 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 20.

Cadell, Captain T., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Indore.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1867.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captains from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Augustus Marshall Phillips and Lieutenant John Jacob, 8th June 1867.

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Hebbert, 9th June 1867.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 366, of the 5th June 1867, it is directed that in the Order upon the authority of which an Officer claims passage at the public expense, it is to be stated whether he is to proceed by the Overland Route.

Major J. H. S. Pierce, Staff Corps, Wing Officer Her Majesty's 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Conductor J. Livingstone, of the Ordnance Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

The following Extract, paragraph 2, from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 55, dated 16th May 1867, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified, viz:—

Captain H. Moore, Assistant Surgeon G. Y. Hunter, and Conductor J. Clarke, 6 months."

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Major John Pigott Nixon, 12th June 1867.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain Rowland Robert Wallace, Captain James Clements, Captain Ernest Augustus Green, and Captain Alfred George Plomer, 11th June 1867.

Captain Thomas Waddington, and Captain John Durham Hall, 12th June 1867.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers are raised to Increase Pay, viz:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Playfair, vice Kennedy, promoted Dated 1st March 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Fuller, vice DeLisle, promoted. Dated 1st March 1867.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. William H. Nichols, as Consular Agent at Aden for the United States of America.

Mr. W. H. Havelock received charge of the Office of Commissioner in Sind on the 13th instant, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Magistrate of Tanna, is invested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859, in the Tanna District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Assistant Surgeon H. T. Dann as Civil Surgeon of Ahmednuggur is to have effect from the 30th December 1866, the date on which he assumed charge of it.

Assistant Apothecary P. Drumm is appointed to the medical charge of the Munora Point Bunder, Kurrachee, vice Bryce, transferred on promotion.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. L. Brown, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, received charge of the office of the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Candeish, on the forenoon of the 30th May 1867, from Captain C. B. F. Penny, R. E.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major R. G. Lord, M. D. Civil Surgeon, Poona, is appointed Registrar of Marriages at Poona, from the 28th May 1867.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 18th June, 1867.

The following temporary arrangement is confirmed with effect from the 11th June, during the absence of Lieutenant McRae on leave:—

8th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant H. Gardiner, to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Partnership carried on between Thucker CUTCHRA BHANJEE and BHANJEE DAMJEE under the style or firm of Thucker BHANJEE CUTCHRA or Thucker BHANJEE CUTCHRA and Company ceased from 16th January 1867.

ઠા૦ કચરા ભાનજી.

Thucker CUTCHRA BHANJEE.

Bombay, 20th June, 1867.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—Holders of Allotment Letters are requested to lodge the same for registration at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1, Oak Lane.

A. THOMSON, JOHN WESTLAKE, SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th June 1867.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., being desirous of clearing off a quantity of Music consisting for the most part of Favourite Songs and Instrumental selections from favourite Operas: *Faust*; *Richard Cœur de Lion*; *Desert Flower*, &c will be happy to allow of selections of the same at half the market English prices, with a further allowance according to the quantity taken. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL brings us large consignments of Hams, Bacon and Cheese of the best qualities. TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

Bombay and Poona.

REDUCED PRICE OF OVERLAND CHEESE.—Double Gloster weighing from 28 to 30 lbs. uncut...

		Cash.	Credit.
Double Gloster weighing from 28 to 30 lbs. uncut	Rs.	1 0	1 2
Do. do. cut	"	1 2	1 4
Cheddar, Berkeley Somerset and Wilts	"	1 2	1 4
Stilton (Finest)	"	1 4	1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of Dadabhoy Byramjee, who lately traded in Bombay under the name and style of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 3/4 per cent. (Three quarters per cent.) is now payable to Creditors on this Estate whose claims have been admitted.

T. F. PUNNETT, Manager to the Trustees.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th June 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1859, and of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the settlement of the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company was on the twelfth day of June instant postponed by the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, to the Twenty Sixth day of June instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chamber in the Court House.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL, Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

20th June 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, an Insolvent trader.

UPON reading the affidavit of John Martin Drennan, one of the Trustees of the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell for the Trustees of the Insolvent, I do not hereby sanction the request of the said DORABJEE PESTONJEE to be permitted to trade as a Merchant again upon the following terms, viz., that he shall keep true, proper and correct Books of account in which shall be entered full particulars of all his transactions, that the same shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees of his estate until the obtains his final release from this Honorable Court, and that he do pay to his said Trustees for the benefit of his creditors one moiety of his net earnings during the next twelve months, or if his estate is finally wound up earlier until such final accounts are filed after having deducted the sum of Rupees Five hundred per mensem for his personal expenses and maintenance.—Dated this 20th day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL, Solicitors for the Trustees and the Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that ZOOLAKHOBAEE and CHEEMABAEE, widows and administratrixes of the Estate and effects of ALLURUCKIA ESMAIL, deceased, have contracted to sell to WILLIAM FRENCH STEARNS and GEORGE ALVAH KITTREDGE, of Bombay, Merchants, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the shed thereon erected, containing by admeasurement 12,651 square yards be the same little more or less, situate, lying, and being at Mahim in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West by the sea shore, on or towards the East by the Mahim Road, on or towards the North by the Oart of Gunput Bapsa, and on or towards the South by the passage there, and which piece of land and premises are registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 449 A and 449 B. Persons having any claim upon the said premises by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift or otherwise, are requested to send the same in writing to the undersigned Solicitors to the purchasers at their office in Meadow Street, Fort, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims if any. —Dated this 20th day of June 1867.

KEIR, PRESCOT and WINTER, Purchasers' Solicitors.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LD) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the arrangement contained in Resolutions passed at the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the above Company on the twenty-sixth March and eighteenth April last; Certificates in the Colaba Company, Limited will be distributed to the Registered Shareholders of the UNITED VICTORIA and COLABA RECLAMATION and PIER COMPANY on and after TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth Instant, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in exchange for the Certificates they now hold, on their signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the former Company.

The sum of Rs. (60) sixty per share will be payable to the shareholders on the exchange of the Certificates.

For signatures under power of Attorney a printed form may be obtained at the Company's office.

G. M. STEWART, J. PHILIP GREEN, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th June 1867.

COLABA COMPANY, (LIMITED). —The Transfer Books of the Company will be open after TUESDAY the Twenty-fifth Instant.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th June 1867.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED.

		Rs.	
Clear and Cool, Poetry	*Music by Dolores*	2	4
O, My lost love	*Claribel*	2	4
The Gift and the Giver, sequel to the "Stirrup Cup"—music	*by Arditi.*	2	4
A Weary lot is thine Fair Maid	*Sullivan.*	2	4
I thought his heart was all my own	*T. Clay.*	2	4
Who's at my Window	*Osborne.*	2	4
If Doughty Deeds my Lady please	*Sullivan.*	2	4
Celia—music by	*C. Salaman.*	2	4
By and Bye	*Virginia Gabriel.*	3	0
The Angel's Home, Duet for Soprano and Contralto—by	*Mme Sainton Dolby.*	3	0
Wake my Beloved	*Virginia Gabriel.*	2	4
Ruby	*Virginia Gabriel.*	2	4
When lovers say good night	*Hatton.*	2	4
The Fisher	*Hamilton Aide.*	2	4
Why ask me to sing	*Hatton.*	2	4
Happy thoughts come o'er me stealing	*Hatton.*	2	4
Come live with me and be my love	*Bishop.*	2	0
If I were a Voice	*King.*	2	4
Solitude	*Russell.*	2	0
Leoline	*Blumenthal*	3	0
Sweet Flower, emblem of purity	*Blamphin.*	2	4
The Ghost Bells	*Allen.*	3	0
Air from Nebuccadnezzor	*Verdi.*	1	0

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POPULAR OPERAS ARRANGED AS DUETS BY CALLCOTT.

Roberto il Diavolo, 3 Books	11	4
La Traviata, 2 Books	9	0
Il Barbiere, 3 Books	13	8
Il Trovatore, 3 Books	13	8
Somnambula, 3 Books	13	8
Huguenots, 3 Books	13	8
Norma, 2 Books	9	0
THE BEAUTIES OF SCHUMAN arranged as Duets by Callcott in 2 Books	9	0
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET, containing 20 favourite old Songs—No. 94	1	0
PARTS OF NOVELLO'S MUSICAL SELECTIONS consisting of Part Songs and Madrigals each	1	0
SELECTIONS OF MUSIC done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, Songs, Duets, Instrumental Pieces and Dance Music, each	10	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. 7.

[illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1867.

WE gave insertion on Friday last to the letter of "Vindex" in praise of the Public Works Department, and it affords us much pleasure to find that a department which enjoys so little favour with the public has at least one admirer. We have permitted "Vindex" to relieve his injured feelings in our columns by pointing out the deficiencies and shortcomings of the body of Civil Engineers, and let us hope that the wigging administered will be followed by the best effects. Doubtless there is much room for improvement amongst Civil Engineers in this country, and we have never maintained that all the works which have been constructed by them were faultless. Our correspondent has shown several instances of decided failure of important works, of which the Goolburn viaduct is a good example. We would not have it supposed that we are swayed by prejudice in our writings on the Public Works Department, or that we shut our eyes to the shortcomings of Civil Engineers. It may be granted that the Engineer Staff of the Public Works Department is chiefly composed of men whose previous education has fitted them for entering a practical school; but all the Officers of this department have not been so trained. After we admit the preliminary advantages of the Officers of the Public Works Department, it by no means follows that all the Officers become eminent in their profession. The same may be said of Civil Engineers, with this important difference;—that it is only men who have distinguished themselves as Civil Engineers who rise in the ranks of their own body, while Military Engineers may rise by seniority and be entrusted with all the duties which belong to the rank. It may also be urged that no Civil Engineer of note comes to this country to obtain a practical knowledge of his profession. The host of so-called Civil Engineers who come out to this country professing to be what they are not, have found no favour in our eyes, and we have more than once pointed out the injury which they inflict upon the whole body. We differ widely from "Vindex" however where he would have it supposed that "good" Civil Engineers are "great exceptions" in this country. The "sharks" of the profession are perhaps to be found in the Presidency towns, where they fatten upon the credulity of Joint-Stock Companies and private individuals; for we are assured, and can well believe it, that Railway Companies soon come to distinguish their men. It is possible that Railway Companies may not be able to secure men of the highest merit, but it is clearly their interest to offer sufficient inducement to competent Engineers, and to discharge those who may be found incompetent. If "Vindex" can show that this is not done he will be doing the public a service. Considering the advantages of emolument and position of the Engineers of the Public Works Department, it may be supposed that the corps of Engineers can attract a better class of men to this country than the civil branches of the profession. This is true only as regards preliminary education: the merits of the Public Works Officer as a practical Engineer must depend upon the advantages which he may have had of executing important works. These advantages are not great in India: the works that usually fall to be executed by the department are in no sense engineering works. And with the exceptional scientific works that are undertaken, how few of the Officers of the Public Works Department have a share in their execution? The order of Public Works architecture in India is characteristic of the department, and is deserving of a special name to distinguish it from all others. Its rare merits are cheapness and uniformity. From the Hymalayas to Cape Comorin the "order" is unmistakable, except where some public building has been executed in part or in whole with the capital of some private individual who refused to submit to the unchanging public works style. We know that this cheap and uniform order of architecture has been attributed to the parsimony of Government; and without doubt the department has had very little to do with maintaining it except as humble executors. Our correspondent points with pride to the Eye Infirmary and the Leper Hospital in Bombay as works that will bear favourable comparison with the Elphinstone Circle and Victoria Museum. But we would ask "Vindex" to be good enough to show the public in what essential particular these Hospitals differ from St. John's Church at Colaba? The Elphinstone College need not be considered before it is completed; meanwhile we may ask whether any serious errors have already been committed in this building, and if so, whether they were committed in defiance of the plans of the Civil architect? We would not refer to local architectural works but for the opportunity which they offer of eliciting further opinion on defective works. We believe that when full publicity is given to all such defects improvement will follow, and we care not whether such works are under execution by Public Works Officers or Civil Engineers; our columns are open to all. It is true we have a local professional journal in the *Builder* which should tell us all that is going on in the architectural if not the Engineering world, but as if by mutual consent both the military and civil branches of the profession avoid the columns of our monthly contemporary. Either it is that Engineers have no views to air in the *Builder*, or they regard the monthly Magazine as an unworthy channel of communication.

Our correspondent seems to forget in the comparison of the Public Works Officers with Civil Engineers that not the least efficient Engineers in this country may be found amongst some of our best contractors. Some are, while others are not members of the Institute of Civil Engineers, but we know there are a few whom even "Vindex" must admit to be very competent men. The varied experience of these men and their tried performances, make their services valuable in the execution and even the designs of important works. Men of this class are seldom if ever engaged in executing works for the Public Department. Probably the department is never engaged in executing works which our most experienced Contractor Engineers would accept, or perhaps the department prefers native agency; in the latter case we are sure the loss is all to the department. When "Vindex" demands for the Officers of the Public Works Department a freedom from budget restrictions, for the purpose of exhibiting the powers of the department in execution and its virtues in economy, we would remind him that Civil Engineers are not always free to exhibit their powers by an unchecked expenditure, for even more than the Officers of the Public Works Department are the plans of Civil Engineers scanned and their estimates scrutinized. There is generally a limit to the expenditure and an extreme difficulty in revising estimates. The Public Works Department is either free to recommend a very full expenditure on any work before it is sanctioned, or if the budget sanction is exceeded or fails to complete the work, the necessary capital is always obtained in the end. Another important advantage possessed by the department is the security of payment; this alone arms the Engineer with extensive power over the market. If the Public Works Department has failed in persuading Government of the defects that belong to the budget system, it may be asked whether it is possible that a very important department cannot find arguments to convince Government of the folly of wasting the public money. If the budget system is defective, this is what it must mean. The department is entrusted with the expenditure of several [illegible] annually on public works; will [illegible] a body of scientific and [illegible] powerless to cause the [illegible]. The difficulty [illegible] there is not [illegible] as in the [illegible] [illegible]

if the Public Works Department had been entrusted with their execution? This subject is very suggestive, but we do not care to follow it up at present. The extravagant expenditure on Indian Railways is a question apart from the skill of design on the ability of the Engineers. Has "Vindex" not heard of a fallen viaduct the foundations of which were found to be laid on moorum at a distance of eight feet above the rock on which the Chief Engineer decided that they should be laid? Or has he heard nothing of "long measurements" and "friendly contracts?" These things belong to corruption and not to skill, and we must all regret the loose way in which things were managed in the early days of railways in India. We now live in a purer atmosphere, and the "Goolburn Viaduct" will never subside again, though there is much room for reform in minor matters.

"Vindex" refers to the unaltered existence of the Public Works Department and says "must there not be something inherently good in the system which enables it still to exist?" We cannot quite perceive the drift of this question, especially when in the same letter the writer demands a release from the budget system in order to enable the department to do as well as Civil Engineers who are not manacled with a budget. The Public Works Department "exists," but according to the showing of "Vindex" it exhibits no vitality. Shall we be proud of such a department and regard it superior to all others? Another question is asked of us as to whether in the event of the Public Works Department being at once filled with Civil Engineers the works of the department would be more efficiently or more economically carried on. We will only reply to this point blank question by saying that as far as the people of India are concerned there would be neither lamentation nor mourning in the land when a military system for civil works gives way to a system more in accordance with progress, with good Government, and with the advance of civilization.

IT is understood, we regret to say, that the Bombay Government has received very sad news of the fate of one or two at least of the British captives in Abyssinia—such news as must render inevitable the prompt despatch of an expedition to avenge the outraged honour of England. We do not state the particulars that have reached us till the rumours now in circulation have been confirmed. If the Government means to send an expedition in November, it should lose no time in forwarding commissariat stores and war material to Massowah at once.

THE Bombay *Government Gazette*, six weeks after date, publishes the monsoon rain return for the Presidency down to 6th May last. The return on the morning of the 1st of May. The fall of rain is as follows for the five days:—

Sawunt Waree	·45
Town of Ahmednuggur	·22
Ankola	·09
Jamkhair	·05
Parnair	·13
Kurjut	·16
Rahoorie	·10
Shewgaum	·04
Nassick	·19
Panchgany	1·50
Kolapoor	3·77
Belgaum	2·67
Sumpgaum	1·50
Beedee	2·17
Chikodee	1·74
Purusgud	1·24
Gokak	1·00
Uthnee	·12
Hydrabad (Sind)	·09
Sehwan	·15

As a very considerable number of the returns have not been forwarded to the officer in charge of the Government Central Museum who is entrusted with the compilation of the statistics, the figures given above cannot be regarded as complete.

WE are glad to observe from a notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of yesterday that steps are being taken to lay four lines of rails on the G. I. P. Railway along a portion of the island of Bombay. The Government notification referred to is an announcement that the Public Purposes Act will be applied as regards "a strip of land about twenty feet wide, bounded on the East by the excavation from which material was obtained for the construction of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the west by property of various individuals, and extending from Elphinstone Road on the North to the Road leading from the Haystacks to the Parel Road on the South." The additional works are rendered necessary by the increasing traffic on the line, and by the desire of the Company's representatives here to develop an extensive local traffic. With the latter view two new stations will shortly be opened, one at Parell and another at Chinchpoogly, to catch up the traffic at these places. The quadrupling of the line of rails will necessitate the construction of a new station at Byculla, as the present platforms must give way to provide the space requisite for the new rails.

THE Poona correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on the 10th instant, propounds a somewhat startling theory, in these times of sanitary progress, that "nobody ever saw a robust child who was not also a relatively dirty one." A correspondent of ours, who has just returned to Bombay from Mount Aboo near Deesa, disputes this new theory and gives the following truly refreshing account of this very excellent Institution. He says,—As I have recently been on a visit to the Lawrence School at Mount Aboo where there are about sixty "robust" children, boys and girls, from five years of age upwards, one and all as clean as "new pins," I therefore cannot but think that there is no rule without an exception. I have not seen such a number of little plump rosy cheeks for the last seventeen years. The boys are dressed in kakee coats and trousers, the coat buttoning close up to the throat, a nice little white collar buttoned to the shirt, with lace-up boots and white socks. The girls [illegible] chintz frocks [illegible] sleeves but [illegible] collars, lace up shoes, white socks and [illegible] brown holland pinafores. The big girls have good chintz gowns and brown holland aprons.

After surveying the [illegible] rosy faces for some time and being so much struck with the clean and healthy appearance of the youngsters, I sauntered into their [illegible] and bath rooms, the perfect order in which everything was kept surprised me, but [illegible] for the cleanliness, I had before seen in the children, the bedding was remarkably clean and nice. Retracing my steps I went into the boys school room where I found them vigorously working away from "two and two" up to Euclid.

I then took a few paces to my left front, which took me into the girls' school; there were some learning to backstitch, some at [illegible] fancy work of various descriptions, and the elder girls being instructed by their mistress at the sewing machine.

During my stay in Aboo I visited the school several times and always found the children the same. The Mistress and Master seemed to be beloved and respected by the whole of their pupils, and never have I seen in India people study so much the interests of the children under their care as Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe does the children of the Lawrence School, in fact it is the best conducted school I have seen either in this or the Bengal Presidency. I am bound to say, perhaps, that many schools are not so well cared for as the Lawrence School; the whole of the European ladies and gentlemen of Aboo take a great interest in the children. Mount Aboo is situated on a mountain detached from the Aravulli range, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea in the independent State of Serohy in Rajpootana, it lies about fifty miles E. N. E. of Deesa and as far S. S. W. of Erinpoora. The climate is very healthy, the average daily temperature throughout the year being [illegible] degrees.

[illegible] ent in the [illegible] has been [illegible]. The [illegible] ement obtained [illegible] sources, that [illegible] at hand.

Our Delhi contemporary adds that "there is a report that the Maharaja of Cashmere, who, it seems, has lately acquired an insatiable hunger for newspaper property, is about to purchase it."

The Delhi Gazette:—From our Peshawur correspondent we learn that cholera among the white troops has considerably decreased, but that it has been raging in the city. He observes too, "We are, in this frontier valley, in a very curious position. The Commissioner is away at his summer residence; the Deputy Commissioner has been hurried away to Murree, sick. The General Commanding the Division is perched on Mount Cherat. And saving three or four weak companies of the 77th, we are garrisoned alone by *native* troops. And our chief civil authority is a youthful Assistant Commissioner!"

THE same:—Captain Cunningham's sentence was read out to him at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, penal servitude for five years and to pay Rs. 21,100. He requested permission to be allowed to write a note, but that was refused. He was immediately put in irons and marched to the guard room. Among the officers of the regiment there was a general feeling against Captain Cunningham, but with the men it was very different. They like him, because when he was acting Quarter Master they used to get good rations and the fines he recovered from the contractors he used to give to the men.

THE *Madras Athenæum*:—A bold chance was tried by a couple of European loafers on Thursday night. They besieged no less a personage than the senior Magistrate of Madras, Mr. T. G. Clarke in his own house at the unreasonable hour of nine o'clock at night. Only one of the two ventured into "the presence," and he stepped fearlessly into one of the verandah's of Mr. Clarke's house, and would take no denial to his demand to speak to "the master," and even when he found himself in the august presence itself he exhibited so much hardihood and urged his petition for assistance with such importunity as to create some uneasiness among the ladies of the house, and the lateness of the hour selected for this unwelcome visit appeared all the more ominous when the servant, deputed to see the intruder off the premises, returned and reported that the latter was joined outside by "a man and a brother"—loafer.

THE Delhi Correspondent of the *Englishman*:—A native paper, published in Delhi, has just given currency to what I must designate a most atrocious fabrication, and which, if not contradicted, will do this Company a deal of harm. It is said that a man and his wife (natives) got into the train at Meerut, and the Engineer, or Driver, attracted by some property in their possession, invited him to inspect the engine, which he did very narrowly; during his inspection the train is said to have started, and the woman perfectly satisfied that her husband was with the Engineers, remained quiet until on alighting she delivered two tickets—one for her husband and one for herself—and on the Station Master asking the reason of this, she explained matters; and the suspicions of the Station Master being roused, he accompanied the woman to the Engine, attracted thither by an unusually offensive smell, and search being made, two feet were found burnt in the Engine, and the gold mohurs of the murdered man, in possession of the Engineers, &c., &c. It is added that the unfortunate native was thrust into the fire, and all but his feet, which were recognised by the widow, consumed. As I said before, I do not believe this story, but as it is said to be true, and not the only instance of such crimes perpetrated on this line, I think it high time that the Railway authorities took serious notice of the libel,—for if they do not, the Government most assuredly will.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm but active.

Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account.

Increase in the Reserve of Notes	£785,000
" " Bullion	£375,000
Decrease in Bills discounted	£225,000

The ships *Flying Venus* and *Eastern Empire* have arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is steady.

Dhollera 9½d.

4 per cent Government Securities	86½
5 per cent " "	104
5½ per cent " "	109

£97,000 have this day been paid into the Bank of England.

The *Star Queen* has arrived.

BOMBAY.

IT was reported to Government yesterday, that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople and the Persian line to Tabreez.

THE British ship *Onward*, Captain A. Livingstone, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, reports from the equator to Bombay very unsettled weather chiefly prevailing from the north west.

YESTERDAY, Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting Judge in Chambers, on the application of Messrs Kelly and Co., appointed Mr. W. Adams a trustee of the estate of Meer Sassoon Moses, winding up under Act XXVIII of 1865, in place of the late Mr. W. H. Peile.

THE native troops in Garrison will parade for exercise (weather permitting) on the general parade ground this morning at half-past five o'clock, in the following order in quarter distance columns right in front.

21st Regiment N. I., and 25th Regiment N. L. I., The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the saluting and camp colors.

AN application was made at the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould as Judge sitting in Chambers, for the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Grant Dunlop as a trustee on the estate of Karsondass Madowdass and Co., in room of Mr. James Hossack and Mr. James Duff Robinson, who have both left India. His Lordship granted the application.

AT the High Court, yesterday, before Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers, Mr. Hurrell applied, on behalf of Dorabjee Pestonjee, an insolvent trader, for leave to re-commence trading, on the terms that he should pay to the trustees, on behalf of his creditors, one-half of his net profits for the next twelve months, after deducting Rs. 700 a month for maintenance. The application was granted.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Luximon Yadowjee, a Hindu residing in Breach Candy Road, was charged before R. H. Showell, Esq., with having affixed three taps to a pipe conveying Vehar water to his premises ere the water had passed through the meter, without having the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 100 or in default one month's imprisonment.

IN the High Court, before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould, yesterday, application was made by Mr. Dunbar, as representing Peter Ewart and others, for an order requiring Vizbhookundass Hurryba to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,000, for which they hold his promissory note dated 10th December 1866, payable on demand. His Lordship granted the order prayed for, and also ordered that the defendant should pay interest on the amount at 9 per cent. from April 23.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Dunbar applied to Sir Joseph Arnould, on behalf of Memon Gumny Ahmed, for an order requiring Ali Shaheb bin Balloo Mya Coor to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,476, being a balance due to him on a transaction in wood between the parties. The price of the wood supplied by Memon had been Rs. 5,476, of which Rs. 4,000, had been paid, and it was now sought to recover the balance. His Lordship granted the order, at the same time ordering the payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 11th April 1866, with costs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom 15th, 17th, and 18th instant.

From Continent of Europe 17th June.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 19th to 8 P.M. of the 20th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	6	44	1	6
" Calcutta via Agra	23	55	20	31
" Calcutta via Madras	29	57	21	10
" Madras	6	4	5	50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent again sat in Chambers for the purpose of settling the list of contributories to the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial Association. Pandorang Balibhadra objected to his name being upon the list as a contributory on the ground that he had sold his ten shares, and that they had been purchased by the Company. He had disposed of them in November 1864 through a broker, but had since learned that the Company had bought them. Mr. Dunbar, who appeared for the liquidators, stated that these ten shares had been purchased on 26th December 1865 by two of the directors. However, that could not be held as a purchase by the directors, for three were required to form a quorum. Then the applicant had taken no steps to have the register rectified till now, which, he contended, was too late. Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, one of the directors, deponed that he had bought the shares on behalf of the Company. No resolution was passed empowering them to buy shares; but the directors gave orders to a broker to buy as many shares as he could at a discount. His Lordship said this purchase could not be a valid purchase of the directors, as there was no body capable of making purchases of the company, there being only two directors. No transfer was valid unless approved of by a properly constituted board, which was impossible in this instance. His Lordship therefore disallowed the objection. Two other alleged contributories, Ragoonath Wassoodeo and Byramjee Cowasjee, also objected on the ground of the association having purchased their shares; but His Lordship dismissed their objections for the same reason as applied in the former case. The list was then held as finally settled.

THE number of deaths (excluding infants still-born) for the week ending Tuesday 18th June was 323 being 10 less than during the week ending 11th June. The mean of the corresponding week in the preceding five years was 369. The number of reported births during the week exclusive of still-born was 90.

Division.	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of Reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8	3
	Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort, Northern	39,258	..	1	...	2	7	...	...	10	6
	Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
B.	Market	75,402	..	2	...	3	7	...	...	12	14
	Mandwee	41,152	..	1	...	6	12	...	...	19	5
	Chukla	41,442	..	5	...	6	17	...	...	28	7
	Oomburkharee	63,020	..	6	...	9	17	...	...	32	14
	Dongree	60,259	..	3	..	9	8	...	...	20	0
C.	Dhobeetulao	71,795	..	4		7	11	...	...	22	4
	Phunuswaree	22,529	...	...		...	6	...	...	6	...
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	2	1	..	4	8	1	...	16	2
	Kharatulao	23,454	1	2	...	5	7	...	...	15	4
	Koombarwara	23,085	...	2	...	1	7	1	..	11	8
	Khetwaree	29,177	...	1	...	4	4	2	...	11	1
	Girgaon	21,505	...	2	...	2	4	1	...	9	2
D.	Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	5	...
	Walkeshwur	10,094	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	2
	Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E.	Mazagon	21,781	1	1	...	3	2	.	...	7	3
	Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	3	...	23	22	1	...	49	3
	Parel	7,002	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	11	3
	Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
F.	Seo	12,078	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Mahim	19,459	...	1	...	5	1	1	...	8	1
	Wurlee	10,211	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	4
W.	Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...
	Non Resident & Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	4	...
	Bombay	816,562	4	36	...	110	130	9	...	323	90
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		41	25	7	192	99	5	...	369	...

WEATHER REPORT.—20TH JUNE.

Paumben.—Weather fair, wind light, southerly.

Cannanore.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. calm, barometer 29·875, fall of rain 2 inches and 28 cents.

Tuticorin.—Weather fair, wind strong westerly, thermometer 91, barometer 29·81.

Mangalore.—Sky cloudy, weather rainy, wind south west, barometer 29·74, fall of rain 73 cents.

Carwar.—Weather fair, wind W. S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·86, fall of rain during last 24 hours forty cents.

Kolapore.—Weather partially clouded, wind fresh breeze, south west strong, thermometer 85, slight rain this morning.

Surat.—Weather slightly clouded, wind south west, thermometer 88.

Mangalore.—Weather fair, wind south west barometer 29·79, fall of rain 03.

STEAMER REPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

BUSHIRE, 20TH, 10 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Rangoon* from Busra anchored.

KURRACHEE, 20TH 11-30 A. M.—Steamer *Governor Higginson*, sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 20TH 12-30.—Mail steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 20TH 12-30.—Mail Steamer *Behar* sailed for China.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Statement, submitted by the Director Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph, showing the working of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph to 31st May 1867, is published for general information:—

Months.	Messages of a Commercial or Private nature.	Government Despatches.	Total Messages.	Revenue of the Mekran Coast and Submarine Telegraph. Rs. a.
1866. May	3,174	27	3,201	1,02,690 14
June	2,660	29	2,689	88,388 14
July	2,024	26	2,050	61,096 0
August	1,797	14	1,811	55,178 8
Sept.	2,008	37	2,045	62,306 0
Oct.	2,139	38	2,177	66,206 4
Nov.	2,093	34	2,127	66,698 8
Dec.	2,115	29	2,144	69,419 0
1867. Jan.	2,581	23	2,604	81,182 0
Feb.	2,908	29	2,937	94,563 8
Mar.	2,492	33	2,525	82,359 0
April	2,957	21	2,978	93,619 2
May	2,653	39	2,692	85,378 14
	31,601	379	31,980	10,16,081 8

Months.	Occupied in the transmission of a Message between Great Britain and India via Turkey. Longest time. D. h. m.	Shortest time. D. h. m.	Mean time. D. h. m.	Occupied in the transmission of a Message between Great Britain and India via Russia. Longest time. D. h. m.	Shortest time. D. h. m.	Mean time. D. h. m.
1866. May	12 9 30	0 6 18	5 15 27	17 20 0	0 5 19	18 22 30
June	23 0 0	0 20 24	5 9 10	12 0 0	0 3 0	5 22 40
July	14 19 13	0 3 53	4 17 2	13 19 30	0 11 10	4 0 14
August	11 19 30	0 10 35	4 19 30	10 19 30	0 17 47	3 6 51
Sept.	9 19 39	0 13 12	4 18 45	4 19 30	1 19 30	2 10 55
Oct.	12 19 30	0 3 54	5 22 56	......	......	......
Nov.	1 3 30	0 11 7	7 14 8	14 16 53	11 20 17	12 12 15
Dec.	22 59	0 21 0	10 19 9	......	......	......
1867. Jan.	11 21 0	1 5 40	11 17 18	22 23 52	5 23 20	11 20 15
Feb.	11 10 14	0 7 19	3 15 50	24 4 48	3 23 5	10 15 0
Mar.	23 17 56	0 7 5	5 11 48	14 38 13	0 14 6	4 17 14
April	9 7 30	0 15 16	5 2 20	26 21 44	0 19 7	14 9 27
May	0 19 38	0 7 39	3 0 37	22 1 43	0 19 20	10 3 43
	......	......	......	......	......	......

Months.	Occupied in the transmission of a Message between Kurrachee and Fao. Longest time. D. h. m.	Shortest time. h. m.	Mean time. h. m.	Occupied in the transmission of a Message on the Mekran Coast land lines between Kurrachee and Guadur. Longest time. h. m.	Shortest time. h. m.	Mean time. h. m.	No. of Messages from Great Britain. Via Turkey.	Via Russia.
1866. May	0 8 34	0 9	1 10½	......	......	......	1,566	8
June	0 15 13	0 16	1 19	......	......	......	1,134	18
July	0 3 4	0 11	0 44	......	......	......	561	176
August	*6 0 23	0 7	23 41	......	......	......	555	192
Sept.	0 5 52	0 10	0 45	......	......	......	749	14
Oct.	0 4 54	0 13	0 57	......	......	......	841	......
Nov.	0 4 11	0 10	0 56	......	......	......	818	3
Dec.	0 28 19	0 13	4 15	......	......	......	831	......
1867. Jan.	0 12 36	0 16	2 47	......	......	......	567	847
Feb.	0 13 22	0 15	1 40	1 25	0 4	0 20	1,096	911
Mar.	0 16 33	0 8	1 56	5 7	0 2	0 33	922	56
April	0 21 41	0 16	4 3	3 26	0 1	0 28	764	318
May	†	......	......	15 8	0 1	0 44	926	238
	......	......	......	......	......	......	11,930	1,595

* The cable between Kurrachee and Guadur was broken from 4th to 13th August 1866.

The Mekran Land Line interrupted from 4th to 10th August 1866 owing to excessive floods.

No messages received via Russia in the months of October and December 1866.

† Not ascertained yet.

IMPORTANT CASE AS TO LIABILITY ON SHARES.

MR. MARRIOTT appeared before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould "in Chambers" on Wednesday, on behalf of the trustees of the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, to seek the opinion of His Lordship on a point which had arisen in the course of the liquidation. The facts were stated in a petition, as follows:—Cursetjee Furdoonjee suspended payment on the 20th May 1866, and a meeting of his creditors was held on the 26th May, at which it was resolved that the estate should be wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865, this resolution being subsequently confirmed by the Court on the 7th June. Cursetjee Furdoonjee was the registered holder of 340 shares in the Financial Association of India and China, and on the 28th of June—three weeks after the confirmation of the resolution to wind up the estate—a call of Rs. 30 per share was duly made on the shares of that Company and was declared to be payable on or before the 4th of July. The call was not paid by Cursetjee Furdoonjee nor by his trustees. On the 8th July it was resolved by the Financial Association that all shares on which the call should not be paid on or before 18th September 1866 should be forfeited, and all such shares were accordingly forfeited at a meeting of the Board held on 22nd September. The Financial Association—which is now under liquidation—claims the sum of Rs. 10,200 as the amount of the call on Cursetjee Furdoonjee's forfeited shares, but the trustees of the latter have refused to admit the claim and now ask the Court whether the Financial Association is entitled to rank as a creditor for that amount and to receive a dividend rateably with the other creditors of the estate.

Mr. Marriott believed this was the first case under Act XXVIII. with reference to calls made in this way, and said the trustees had thought they would be justified in taking the opinion of the Court as to whether under the circumstances the Court considered the estate was liable for the whole account of the call. His Lordship would see that the debt did not accrue till after the passing and confirmation of the resolution to have the estate of Cursetjee Furdoonjee wound up.

His Lordship said it was a debt arising from a liability which Cursetjee Furdoonjee had taken upon himself before his estate was wound up. It was a liability arising from the fact of his having taken shares in the Financial Association. It appeared to fall within the scope of sec. 46 of the Insolvent Act—unless there was any counter authority.

Mr. Marriott—No, I do not think, my Lord, I could cite any authority.

The Judge—It would be difficult to resist the analogy. I don't think there is anything in Act XXVIII. bearing on the point.

Mr. Marriott—I looked through the Act in reference to the matter, and I don't think there is any provision.

His Lordship read a clause from Act XXVIII. which he said appeared to incorporate to a great extent the provisions of the Insolvent Act, though they were not expressly made in the former. This being a debt arising out of a liability which had been incurred before the winding up, it appeared to him that the Financial Association was entitled to a dividend rateably with the other creditors of Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Mr. Marriott had no doubt that as this was the first case of the kind His Lordship would consider the trustees had been quite right in taking the opinion of the Court.

His Lordship said they had been quite right.

Each party was directed to pay his own costs.

Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of the Financial Association.

Another similar matter came on, with reference to a claim against the same estate made by the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, in respect of money due on account of a call made in August last. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the trustees of the estates and Mr. Kelly for the Company. A similar order was made as in the previous case.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION.

ON Wednesday Sir Joseph Arnould resumed the settlement of the list of contributories to the Bombay Finance Corporation. Only one case remained to be disposed of, the case of Muncherjee Sorabjee, who was on the list in respect of 120 shares.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the official liquidator, and Mr. Rimington on behalf of the alleged contributory.

Mr. Marriott said that Muncherjee Sorabjee had not signed the articles of association, but that the call had been paid by his son. The articles of association were not signed at all.

The Judge.—The facts are simply that his name is on the register, and that the calls have been paid in his name on these 120 shares by his son?

Mr. Marriott—That is so.

The Judge—What is the name of his son?

Mr. Marriott—Cowasjee Muncherjee.

Mr. Rimington said he did not admit that the son had had any power of attorney from the father.

Cowasjee Muncherjee was called by Mr. Marriott, and stated:—I was a director of the Bombay Finance Corporation, and was also one of its original promoters. I am the son of Muncherjee Sorabjee, who lives at Ahmedabad. I had no power of attorney from my father in reference to these shares. I had no general authority to act for him in Bombay, except for the purchase of goods when he wrote for them. The 120 shares were allotted at my request, in the name of my father.

Mr. Marriott produced the signatures to the articles, and showed that under the name Muncherjee Sorabjee were written the words, in pencil, "as attorney, Cowasjee M. Ahmedabadwalla."

Witness—That is not my writing. I gave no authority to any person to make that memorandum. I paid a call of Rs. 25 per share payable in respect of those shares. [Mr. Marriott produced two cheques on the Broker's Loan and Discount Banking Company for the total sum of Rs. 3,000, and dated 17th December 1864, which had been paid in respect of these calls.] When the Bombay Finance Corporotion was promoted I was asked to join as a promoter. There was an understanding between the promoters that they were each to get a certain number of shares for themselves and also a number for their friends. I took up a certain number of shares for myself, the rest I did not take up, but there happened to be 120 shares unallotted, and the promoters asked to whom they should be given. I proposed that they should be given to my father. I had no authority whatever from my father for doing this. The proposal was acceded to and as they were in a hurry for payment of the call I paid the money out of my own pocket. I went to Ahmedabad, in the course of the Christmas vacation I think, and told my father what I had done, and when I asked him to give me a power of attorney he declined and refused to accept the shares. He was not informed that his name was on the register.

The Judge—Then how came the name to be put on the register?

Witness—It must have been done afterwards. The name was put only on the letter of allotment. On my return to Bombay I informed the chairman of the circumstances; but I was told that the call having been paid, of course the shares could not be taken back. I never debited my father with the Rs. 3,000 I paid as calls, I have had to undergo the loss myself. I believe I am the greatest sufferer of all the promoters. The fact of the matter is that I kept on all the shares that were allotted to me while the others parted with theirs. I had no connection in business with my father in 1864.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that the name must be struck off the list. He allowed the costs which had been incurred by Mr. Rimington's client subsequent to the first meeting.

Mr. Marriott asked that His Lordship should give permission to have Cowasjee Muncherjee's name put on the list in place of that of his father.

Cowasjee Muncherjee objected to having his name substituted for that of his father.

Mr. Marriott—Your Lordship has got the facts and sees that he has paid the call.

Cowasjee Muncherjee—I merely proposed that my father should get the shares, but I did not accept them.

The Judge—But you paid the call?

Cowasjee Muncherjee—But thinking my father would take the shares. It was well known to the promoters that I only accepted for my father and that it was because they were in a hurry for the money that I paid the call.

The Judge did not see how his name could be put on the register.

Mr. Marriott pointed out that Cowasjee had allowed the shares to remain in his father's name, and he expressed the opinion that, had the concern proved prosperous, the shares would no doubt have been taken up by Cowasjee.

His Lordship asked if it was not the case that Cowasjee was on the list for 200 shares of his own?

Cowasjee Muncherjee—Yes.

The Judge—I do not see my way to put him on the list. He is not on the register in respect of these shares, he has not signed the Articles in respect of them, neither do I think he can be considered as having accepted by merely paying the call for another person who afterwards repudiates his authority to do so.

Mr. Marriott pointed out that Cowasjee appeared to have said nothing at all about the matter for two years. There was no writing of any kind produced to corroborate his statements, nor was the chairman of the company called.

The Judge—The test was applied by my brother Westropp the other day when he put the question, could the party have sued the company as owner of these shares?—and clearly in this case he could not.

Mr. Marriott was informed that Cowasjee had himself been chairman of the Company.

Cowasjee Muncherjee said that was not the case. The Chairman had been Mr. Souza, of Souza, Pinto, and Co.

The Judge finally decided that he could not put Cowasjee on the list as a contributory.

The list of contributories was then considered as settled.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M.

Present.—The Rev. John Wilson, D.D., F.R.S., Honorary President in the chair.

Members.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; W. Loudon, Esq.; Surgeon-Major T. W. Ward, F.R.C.S.; Atmaram Pandurung, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Surgeon-Major T. B. Johstone, M.D.; N. Fernandes, Esq.; Surgeon-Major Francis Broughton, F.R.C.S.; Janardhan Gopal, Esq.; John Thomson, Esq.; and James Taylor, Esq., *officiating Honorary Secretary.*

Visitors:—Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq., and Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.

The minutes of the monthly meeting (one before last) were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.—Charles Peile, Esq., and J. S. Clearly, Esq., solicitors; L. C. Stewart, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals; George Harper, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank Corporation; Andrew Lyon, Esq., C. S., acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Tanna; J. Robertson, Esq., C. E., Nagpore; A. Watson, Esq., Nagpore; Captain C. B. Lucie-Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces; and Hugh Baldwin Major, Esq., planter, Goa.

Members Proposed.—aptain A. T. Reid, Poona Horse; M. Cruickshank, Esq., Oriental Bank; and Harichand Chintamon, Esq., by the Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F. R. S., seconded by James Taylor, Esq., *officiating Honorary Secretary.*

Letters Read.—From Col. R. L. Playfair; William Sowerby, Esq., C. E.; Lieut. T. F. Dowden, R.E., under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Charles Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department; W. Wedderburn, Esq., acting Under-Secretary to Government, Judicial Department; His Excellency Antonio Joaquim da Silva Costa, Governor of Damaun, thanking the Society for the honour they had done in electing him a member of the Society; No 798 of 1867, from H. E. Jacomb, Esq., Under-Secretary to Government, General Department, forwarding a copy of the Government Resolution, No. 997, dated 27th April 1867, on the subject of Ethnology of India, and requesting the Society to transmit, through the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Campbell, any papers which may be addressed to them on the subject; No. 944 of 1867, from ditto, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of 25 copies of the Society's Journal presented to Government; from the officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta; Surgeon—Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D., No. 87 of 1867, from Charles Chambers, Esq., Superintendent Government Observatory, Colaba; Harichand Sadasheojee, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Mechanics' Institution, Bombay, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of No. XXIII. of the Society's Journal, presented to the Institution; and William Dixon, Esq., Secretary Surat Andrew's Library, ditto.

Presents to the Library.

1. Tait on Mortality, Pht· Presented by Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
2. Paton (the Rev. John) the Teachers of the Age. A Lecture. Presented by the Mechanics' Institution, Bombay.
3. Rivara (J. H. da Cunha) O Chronista de Tissuary, No. 17 for May, 1867. Presented by the Editor.
4. Bombay University Calendar for the year 1867-68. Presented by the University.
5. Deaths in Bombay during 1865. Presented by the Inspector General Medical Department.
6. Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind for the year 1866. Presented by ditto.
7. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Nos, 2, 3, and 4, for Feb., March and April, 1867. Presented by the Society.
8. Do. do. do. Title. Index, and Appendix for 1866. Presented by ditto.
9. Annual Report of the Geological Survey of India, and of the Museum of Geology, Calcutta, for the years 1866-67. Presented by the Government of India.
10. Memoirs of the Geological Survery of India—Palaeontologia Indica, V. 1-4 Sec. V. Gastropoda. Presented by ditto.
11. West (R.) and Buhler (J. Geo.) A Digest of Hindu Law. Book I. Inheritance. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
12. Wynne (A. B.) on the Geology of the Island of Bombay. 2 copies. Presented by ditto.
13. Gunther (Dr.) and Playfair (Col.) The Fishes of Zanzibar. Presented by ditto.
14. Bewsher (Lieut. J. C.) Memoir on Part of Mesopotamia, with a Map. Presented by ditto.
15. Bombay High Court Reports [illegible] India Vol. II. [illegible] Presented by ditto.
16. Geological Survey of India—Catalogue of the Organic Remains belonging to the Echinodermata in the museum of the Geological Survey of India, Calcutta. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
17. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. Palaeontologia Indica, Vol. 3, Parts 10-13, and Vol. 4, Part 1. Presented by ditto.
18. Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, in the year 1864. Presented by ditto.
19. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part II. 1866, Special Number—Ethnology. Presented by ditto.

To the Museum.

1. A collection of shells from Colombo. Presented by Mr. J. J. Mendoza.
2. Specimens of Iron ore and Iron slag found on the banks of the Puriavalee river. Presented by the Government of Bombay through W. Sowerby, Esq., C. E.

Mr. James Taylor, *officiating Honorary Secretary*, then read the following letter from Mr. W. E. Frere, late President of the Society.

42, Clarges Street, London, 6th May 1867,

My dear Sir,—When lately at Washington in the United States I took advantage of the facilities offered by the Smithsonian Institute there to send the following articles which I had procured during my travels to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

1. A bottle containing an eyeless fish and eyeless cray fish (preserved in spirits) found in the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky.

The Society if I recollect right have specimens of similar fish from near Zanzibar.

2. A piece of iron ore "from the Bluff," *i.e.* the mine and another piece of iron ore from the surface of the "Iron Mountain" near St. Louis on the Mississippi, and a piece of hamatite from the same country.

They are all genuine as I found them myself.

The Society receive reports of the Smithsonian Institute I believe regularly, and they will therefore hardly require me to inform them that Dr. Henry's object in carrying out Mr. Smithson's bequest is not so much to make a collection—or museum for Washington as to exchange specimens with Museums in different parts of the world—he is therefore grateful for any specimens he may receive from foreign parts, and returns the greatest number to those Museums from which he receives the most. I therefore hope the B. B. R. A. S. will both for their own interest as well as to aid in Dr. Henry's good work send him duplicates of anything not already in the Smithsonian Institute which they may have to spare.

I find that the only numbers of your Journal in the Smithsonian Institute a e I. II. III. IV· V. VI. XII. XIV. are XXI. I hope the others are procurable and can be sent to them.—I am, &c.,

W. E. FRERE.

Mr. James Taylor, *officiating Honorary Secretary*, imformed the meeting that on the receipt of Mr. Frere's letter the numbers of the Society's Journal alluded to in his letter were forwarded to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

Dr. Wilson directed attention to several specimens of the common Calamus (Calamus Rudenturs) procured last month at Mahableshwar from the Koyana valley, with a view to the recognition of this cane as indigenous in Western India, though it has not yet been recorded as such in the works of our local Botanists. Mr. Graham in his Catalogue of Bombay Plants, p. 225, refers to it is found in "Gardens at Seroor, probably introduced from the Eastern Islands." Mr. Dalzell and Dr. Gibson do not give it a place in the Bombay flora. Even Dr. Roxburgh, vol. III. p. 776, speaks of it as a "native of the Moluccas, from thence introduced into the Botanic Garden in 1798." Dr. Wilson added that there is reason to believe that it is found as indigenous in other districts of India, General Macpherson, of the Bengal Service, who lately visited Mahableshwar, had a specimen with him which he had procured at Darjeeling.

Dr. Broughton had the impression that this cane also grew on the Nilgiris.

Dr. Johnstone mentioned his having received a specimen of cane which he thought like it from the neighbourhood of Malwan.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library and Museum for their valuable presents; and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 11th July next.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—20th June.

Dhirkarrie, 19th, 4-56 p. m.—Office opened this day.

Kurrachee, 20th, 10-30 a. m.—Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez.

APPLICATION FOR REMOVAL OF LIQUIDATORS OF THE JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

The Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, sitting "in Chambers' on Wednesday last, disposed of a petition, the hearing of which had been fixed for that day, for the removal of Mr. F. A. Spencer and Mr. Ragoonath Narayen as official liquidators of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation.

Mr. J. S. White appeared on behalf of the liquidators to show cause why they should not be removed.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar appeared in support of the petition.

The petition was by Mr Henry Wilson, a contributory of the Corporation; and the following is an abstract of its contents:—On 8th February 1866 it was resolved at a meeting of the shareholders that the Corporation should be wound up voluntarily, and Messrs. R. Hamilton, F. A. Spencer, and Ragoonath Narayen were appointed liquidators. The resolutions were afterwards confirmed on 12th March 1866. On 21st December a petition was presented to the Court by the Bank of Bombay, the United Victoria and Colaba Company, and the Bank of Hindustan, creditors of the corporation, praying that it should be wound up under the supervision of the Court; and on the 4th February an order was made that the Company should be wound up by the Court, while by a subsequent order made on the 28th February H. Gamble, F. A. Spencer, and Ragoonath Narayen were appointed to be official liquidators. The Court refused to appoint Mr. Hamilton, on the ground that he was a trustee under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, a late Director of the Company. No opposition was then made to the appointment of Messrs. Spencer and Ragoonath, but the petitioner has lately discovered that Ragoonath is a trustee under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the estate of Limjee Manockjee, another of the Directors. The petitioner submits that under this circumstance Ragoonath ought to be removed, and he also submits that Mr. Spencer should be removed; and this application is approved and supported by 37 contributories, holding about 2,000 shares. Although more than a year has elapsed since the passing of the resolution to wind up the Corporation, the liquidators have not called a general meeting to consider the accounts and the progress that has been made in the liquidation. At the commencement of the winding up the debts due from the Corporation exceeded 25 lakhs, and the liquidators have since collected and paid to creditors 7¼ lakhs, which the pititioner submits should have been distributed rateably amongst the creditors but which has been employed in paying the fixed deposits and the debts due to the Central Bank of Western India and the Commercial Bank Corporation, in full, and the debts due to the Bank of Bombay, the Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company, and the United Victoria and Colaba Company, in part, while nothing has been paid to the Bank of Hindustan. It is therefore submitted that the liquidators have given an undue preference to certain creditors, for if the whole amount of the outstanding capital be now called up the assets of the Corporation will not yield more than four annas in the rupee of its debts· The liquidators attempt to justify the payment in full to the Commercial Bank on the ground that they wished to redeem 58 United Victoria shares pledged to that Bank, but the petitioner submits that the liquidators should have sold these shares when they came into their possession. In March 1866 they were worth Rs. 2,500, but are now worth not more than Rs. 1,040 each. The liquidators have in the same way held over a number of other United Victoria shares. At the commencement of the liquidation Mr. A. M. Gubbay, one of the directors, owed upwards of two lakhs to the Company, and the liquidators have compromised that debt for a lakh and a half in cash and 621 shares in the Corporation, and by taking over these shares have, as the petitioner is informed and believes, sacrificed about Rs. 62,100. The list of contributories has not yet been settled and the liquidators have not as yet made any call; and many contributories who could have paid a call at the commencement of the liquidation are unable to do so now. The liquidators have not brought to the notice of the Court the conduct of the late Directors of the Corporation, as the petitioner submits it was their duty to do. The remainder of the petition is taken up with "instances of what he (the petitioner) is advised and believes was improper conduct on the part of the late Directors,'—(but the particulars given were only such as have already in various ways been made public.)

An affidavit in reply to the statements contained in the petition had been filed by Messrs. Hamilton, Spencer, and Ragoonath, an abstract of it being as follows:—Before the resolution to wind up voluntarily the auditors reported that there would probably be a return to the shareholders of about 8 annas in the rupee on the paid-up capital, and we saw no reason at the time to doubt that some return at all events would have to be made. Even at the end of April and the beginning of May 1866 we considered that possible, and it was not till June that we began to see it would be necessary to make a call. The winding up order made by the Court was prior to the expiration of the year from the commencement of the voluntary liquidation. It is true that the fixed deposits—amounting altogether to the sum of Rs. 19,078—have been paid by us in full. That sum was due as follows:—to Viegas Company Rs. 10,000 (paid 15th March and 3rd May 1866); to Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia Rs. 4,796 (paid 3rd May); and to A. P. Monez Rs. 4,282-4-9 (paid 5th May); and these payments—especially the two first—were made under the strongest pressure and threats of legal proceedings. We then believed all creditors would be paid in full with interest. It is true that the Central Bank has received payment in full—but not paid in full out of the moneys collected by us. The claim, including interest, amounted to Rs. 58,467; and 32 United Victoria shares were held in security against the debt. The Bank sold 24 of the shares, and the claim was thus reduced to Rs. 8,148, which was paid in full in three instalments—the first on 5th May and the last on 5th June 1866—and the remaining 8 shares were then handed over to the Corporation. On 5th May United Victoria shares were quoted in the market at Rs. 1,375; on 16th May at Rs. 1,050; and on 5th June at Rs. 1,210; and the eight shares are at the present rate worth nearly as much as we paid to redeem them. The claim of the Commercial Bank amounted to Rs. 126,172, against which 58 United Victoria shares were held in security. By the sale of 23 of these shares the debt was reduced to Rs. 45,116, and this balance was paid by us at different times in order to redeem the remaining 35 shares. (The payments in cash were made by instalments the last of which was paid on December 1866.) At the end of April or beginning of May the Commercial Bank filed a plaint against us, and we decided after the best consideration we could give the matter, to redeem the shares remaining unsold, being influenced very much by the fact that the United Victoria Company was by far the largest creditor, and by the consideration that even if the market continued to be unduly depressed we should be able to induce that Company to take over its own shares at a rate approximating their real value. In December last a committee of directors and shareholders of the United Victoria Company estimated the shares at Rs. 2,000 each, or nearly double the market rate. The reason why no payment was made to the Bank of Hindustan was that the amount of the claim was in our opinion unascertained, but we always took care to keep in hand assets sufficient to pay a dividend to this creditor when the amount should be ascertained or settled by arrangement. Since the winding up order of the Court the claim has been settled for 13 annas in the rupee, and an order has been obtained for payment to the Bank of four annas in the rupee on the amount of the claim as settled. Payment was made to the Bank previous to the presentation of the petition now under consideration; and the Bank is now on the same footing as the rest of the unsecured creditors. The reasons which induced us to accept the compromise with Mr. A. M. Gubbay were as follows:—We had good reason to believe him to be heavily involved in debt and utterly unable to meet his liabilities in full. He assured us, and we believed, that the greater portion of the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 paid by way of compromise was not his own money but was supplied by his friends, and that it would not be possible for him to borrow money for the compromise unless a clear release was given to him. We took over the shares from him because we thought it possible that there might be a return made to the shareholders, but we did not intend to relieve him from his liability in respect of possible calls, nor do we believe that to be the effect of the agreement. We considered it, however, to be practically immaterial whether Mr. Gubbay was relieved from such liability or not, as we deemed him unable to pay anything more than he had done. 486 of the shares were purchased on the so-called "Union Account" and apportioned to Mr. Gubbay, and the persons in whose names they stood have been relieved from their liability on independent grounds; but the remaining 135 shares still stand in Mr. Gubbay's own name, and the official liquidators have placed him in the list of contributories in respect thereof. We believe that the compromise was most favourable, and that other creditors of Mr. Gubbay—in particular the Bank of Bombay—have compromised with him upon very much more unfavourable terms. After referring to statements made by the petitioner with regard to the transaction with Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee in connection with the Poona Hotel Company, the deponents proceed to say:—Soon after the commencement of the official liquidation a case was sent to counsel for his opinion as to the course the liquidators ought to pursue (with reference to that transaction), but the opinion has not yet been received, and so the official liquidators have taken no further steps in the matter. With regard to the departure of Henry Coke to England we say that he paid all the calls upon the shares held by him on his private account in advance before going home; that we believe his immediate departure was considered absolutely necessary by his medical adviser; and that we further believe we had not the power to prevent his departure even had we felt the inclination to do so. Referring to the "Union Account" (which the petitioner had cited) the deponents say the Memorandum and Articles of Association gave so wide a scope to the Directors as to the trainsactions they should enter into that they (the deponents) could not consider their conduct in that matter open to such grave censure as to render it incumbent upon them to bring it by special application to the notice of the Judge. "It is not true, as implied in the petition, that Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit alone paid the amount standing to their respective debits. On the contrary eight out of the nine parties in the so-called Union Account paid the full amount standing to their respective debts, as is clearly shown by the books of the Corporation. The ninth partner, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell, paid a part only of the monies due from him on this account; the claim against him was settled, long before we came into office, by compromise With respect to the transaction set out in the 20th para. of the petition (which was in reference to an agreement between the Corporation on the one hand and Messrs. Gubbay, Sorabjee Pestonjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Limjee Maneckjee, and Cumulsey Premjee on the other, for a speculation in United Victoria shares) we do not consider that this was a transaction of such a nature as to make it incumbent on us to report it to the Court. With reference to the transactions mentioned in the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd paras. of the petition [in which it is stated that the Directors took over, in liquidation of debt, 20 United Victoria shares from the late Jugonath Sunkersett, 81 from Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, and others from Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, valuing these shares at Rs. 5,000 each at a time when they were worth only Rs 2,700] we say that the operations therein mentioned formed part of an extensive transaction, one of the results of which was that the Corporation freed itself from a large amount of liability which it could not otherwise have discharged. We believe that the co-operation of Framjee Nusserwanjee, Jugonath Sunkersett, and Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was necessary in order to carry out this transaction in its integrity, and that the Directors could not have avoided taking over these shares as stated in the said paras. We say further that the Corporation obtained Rs. 5,000 for every share in the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, for which it gave credit at that rate We do not therefore consider that the conduct of the Directors in this transaction was such as to deserve censure. "It was not till June 1866 that we could come to the conclusion that a call would be required to make good the deficiency of the assets. The chief creditors at that time requested us to make a call—to which request we demurred, only on the ground that it was inexpedient to do so at the height of the monetary crisis, but at the same time offered to co-operate with them in placing the liquidation under the Court. In August following we had come to the determination to make a call, but afterwards with the consent of the chief creditors deferred doing so to give certain contributories and others the opportunity of arranging a compromise. As soon as it became apparent that the compromise could not be carried out, we instructed our solicitor to co-operate with the chief creditors in placing the liquidation under the Court.

Mr. Wilson, the petitioner, filed an affidavit in reply, but it did not go into any new facts.

Mr. White, in showing cause on behalf of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ragoonath, discussed at considerable length the statements made in the petition and showed how these statements had been answered. He stated that the special objection taken to Mr. Ragoonath—viz., that he was a trustee of the estate of Limjee Maneckjee—had been overruled by His Lordship on the occasion of the appointment of the official liquidators; and he contended on that ground that the same objection could not be taken now. The objections made to the two liquidators were altogether too late, for it would be noticed that they were not charged with any misconduct after they became officers of the Court. The statements, for instance, in regard to a "preference" payment of some creditors should have been brought forward, if there was any importance in them, at the time when the liquidators were appointed, for they were patent to everybody. But the fact was that this was a mere fiasco altogether, and that the object was to retard the settlement of the list of contributories. The learned counsel stated that the three largest creditors—and certainly the major part of the body of creditors—still supported, as they had done originally, the appointment of the two gentlemen to whom the petitioner objected.

Dr. Dallas said the Viegas Slip Company, for whom he appeared, and who were creditors in the sum of Rs. 3,93,000, approved of the appointment.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the United Victoria and Colaba Company (a creditor for over twelve lakhs of rupees)· who were also in favour of the present liquidators.

The Judge—Then we must take it that the creditors do not object to the continuance of these gentlemen in office. The only persons who object are these contributories, and you say they might have objected when the motion was made for their appointment?

Mr. White said that was so, and that the charges amounted at the best to charges of error of judgment.

His Lordship did not think the objectors could be precluded from making out a case, though at this late hour, if they had good grounds to support it.

Mr. White proceeded to show in detail how the charges in the petition were answered. After he had referred to the payments made in full to several creditors.

His Lordship remarked that that seemed to have been a matter for the discretion of the liquidators, considering that the Company at the time of its voluntary liquidation was not protected from legal proceedings.

Mr. White contended that in regard to this matter the liquidators had not infringed the Act in any way and that their conduct had placed the contributories at all events in no worse position. The learned counsel afterwards alluded to the debt due to the Bank of Hindustan, which, he said, had been paid two or three days before the filing of the petition.

The Advocate General said he was told that it was paid on hearing of the filing of the petition.

Mr. White asked where was the affidavit setting forth that fact. Referring next to the compromise with Mr. Gubbay, the learned gentleman thought it was satisfactorily explained and that the liquidators had done the best they could under the circumstances.

His Lordship said it did seem to him that the terms of the compromise had not been unfavourable to the Corporation. The position of Mr. Gubbay as a late Director of the Corporation—in which no doubt there had been gross irregularities on the part of the Directors—enabled the liquidators to put the screw on; but the question was whether the liquidators had so misconducted themselves in entering into the compromise that they ought to be removed from their office.

Mr. White apprehended that His Lordship would not remove them unless they had shown themselves dishonest or grossly incompetent.

His Lordship did not think that anything less would be due cause of removal.

Mr. White next alluded to the charge that the liquidators "had not made a call,"—which he considered a strange complaint for contributories to make; and he showed that there was no obligation to make a call, and that it was a matter which rested in the descretion of the liquidators. He could hardly suppose that the charge was seriously made, but at all events it was amply answered in the affidavit of the liquidators. With regard to the statement that the liquidators had failed in their duty in not having brought the misconduct of the Directors to the notice of the Court, the charges specified in the petition were in great part those which had been brought already before the Court and which had broken down. There had been gross irregularities, and there might have been improprieties, but it was monstrous to say that the liquidators should be removed because they had not brought these matters to the notice of the Court. He saw no power under which they could have done it.

The Judge—Under the new Act I think they have the power.

Mr. White said the voluntary liquidation had been under the old Act, which did not seem to give the liquidators power to interfere in such a matter.

The Judge—And the new Act, I believe, only refers in this respect to a winding up by the Court or under the supervision of the Court. The English Act gives power of prosecution to liquidators in the case of a voluntary winding up, but it is not so in the Indian Act. Therefore it appears to me there is no reason for removing these gentlemen for not doing something which they had no power to do.

Mr. White suggested that possibly the power had been omitted intentionally in the case of voluntary liquidations, from a fear that it might be abused.

The Judge—That may be. There is a certain vindictiveness in litigation in this country which does not exist in other countries.

After Mr. White had finished, the Advocate General addressed the Court at considerable length in reply. He urged in particular that Mr. Ragoonath's connection with Limjee Manockjee as a trustee of the estate of the latter might now prevent the liquidators, when the liquidation by the Court was going on, from taking steps against the late Directors; and he said his clients would be perfectly content if the result of this application should be the removal of Ragoonath.

The Judge—Whom would you propose to appoint in the place of Ragoonath? It is perhaps desirable that there should be one official liquidator representing these dissentients.

Mr. White—Mr. Gamble already represents them.

The Advocate General did not see how Mr Gamble could be said to represent them.

The Judge—What is the reason, Mr. Mayhew, why the creditors wish to keep Mr. Ragoonath?

Mr. Mayhew said his clients considered that Mr. Ragoonath had hitherto discharged his duties very well, and by this time that gentleman must have acquired a perfect knowledge of the affairs of the Company.

Dr. Dallas expressed concurrence with Mr. Mayhew.

His Lordship remarked that the testimony was strong on the part of the creditors.

The Advocate General submitted that the contributories ought to be represented.

His Lordship said they ought to have made the objection before, in the way they now urged it; and that as Mr. Ragoonath had become familiar with the affairs of the Company and had the full confidence of the creditors he did not see his way now to removing him. If it was particularly desired an additional liquidator might be appointed.

Mr. White would object to a contributory being appointed, as that would render it still more difficult to get a call enforced. If any person was appointed it should be a perfectly independent person.

His Lordship did not absolutely mean a contributory, but some one whom the contributories might name.

Mr. White asked what reason there could be for appointing a new liquidator when they had already Mr. Gamble, a nominee of the Court.

The Advocate General said his clients had no confidence in the present official liquidators; and to show how utterly unrepresented were the contributories he mentioned that Mr. Shaw, the manager for the liquidators, was also a trustee of the estate of Sorabjee Pestonjee.

The Judge—As far as I have seen, Mr. Shaw has discharged his duties most ably.

Mr. White could endorse that opinion, having been chiefly instructed by Mr. Shaw in the course of the case.

The Advocate General thought it desirable that there should be a little representative government, of which there was not very much in Bombay.

Mr. White mentioned that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ragoonath had been in the first instance appointed unanimously by the shareholders of the Company themselves.

The Advocate General said it was only lately that these things about the Directors were found out.

His Lordship asked if it was not the case that the facts about the Directors had been ascertained from a report published by these very liquidators.

Mr. White—Yes, and from the books which were shown by the liquidators to the contributories.

His Lordship was unable to see in that case how it could be said that the contributories had been quite unrepresented. With regard to the appointment of so many as four liquidators, he thought it was generally objectionable, for (he remarked) the greater number you have the less is done.

Mr. Mayhew pointed out that the petition did not pray in an alternative form for the appointment of an additional liquidator, and he thought that if the petitioner wished that to be done he should come up with a fresh petition.

His Lordship was sorry that Mr. Mayhew had suggested a new way of spending money to persons who seemed ready to spend any amount. He would really suggest to the contributories that they should not spend any more time and money for the appointment of another official liquidator, for he thought there was no strong case for it at all, and that there was a full answer given to all the allegations in the petition.

Mr. Dunbar spoke at some length on the same side as the Advocate General.

His Lordship, in giving his decision, intimated the opinion that the case for the removal of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Ragoonath had wholly failed, and that the charges which were brought forward in the petition were completely answered by the affidavit in reply, for it appeared to him that the two liquidators whom it was sought to remove had, in times of extreme and unexampled difficulty, shown on the whole a wise and sound discretion with a view to the benefit of the estate. That the exercise of that discretion had not turned out to be in all respects fortunate was that which could not possibly have been foreseen; the liquidators, however, seemed to have acted as good business-men might have been expected to do at such a time. It therefore appeared to him that no case had been made out for the removal either of the one or of the other. With regard to Mr. Ragoonath there was the circumstance that he was acting as a trustee of the estate of Limjee Maneckjee, and this circumstance was mentioned when the order was made by which the official liquidators were appointed, but the Court disregarded it on account of other considerations. That gentleman was supported by a large body of creditors, he was stated to have acted with intelligence and activity in the winding up, and therefore, acting on the balance of consideration, the Court did not remove him. Mr. Hamilton was removed on the ground that he was a trustee of the estate of the Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, who had taken an active part in the management of the Company. No strong case was made out, so far as he (His Lordship) recollected, on the other side, and therefore that name was removed. But it did not at all follow that now, at this late stage of the matter, on a similar objection being urged, Mr. Ragoonath should be removed from his office. He was still supported by a large body of the creditors, and must have a very considerable knowledge of the affairs of the company. It was said that the body of contributories should have some one appointed to watch their interests in the affairs of the liquidation; but here the same ground applied—why was this not said before? Why was the objection not taken when two of the voluntary liquidators who were appointed by the Company on the 12th March were continued by the Court as official liquidators? He thought it came too late. Besides, if an official liquidator was appointed now to look after the interests of the contributories, a good deal of impediment would be caused in the further winding up of this Company. Then came the question as to the costs. Being of opinion that these gentlemen had completely answered the whole of the case made out against them, he did not see anything to take the case out of the ordinary rule that parties who failed in an application of this kind must pay the costs of failure. The costs of course must either fall upon the petitioners or upon the official liquidators (for it was out of the question to order that they should be paid out of the estate) or each party must be left to pay his own costs. Well, upon the whole matter,—considering as he did that there had been a most complete answer given by these two gentlemen,—he thought the only conclusion he could come to was that the ordinary rule should prevail, and that the applicant, having failed, must pay the costs of the application.

The petition was accordingly dismissed with costs.

Saturday week at 11 o'clock, was fixed for resuming the settlement of the list of contributories. The "miscellaneous" objections on the part of contributories will be first taken up, and the enquiry with reference to the conduct of the Directors will thereafter be resumed.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week, ending 15th June, 1867. Open 306 Miles.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	38,203	4	4
Merchandize	58,540	9	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	1,451	13	0
Telegraph	355	9	0
Total...	98,550	10	11
Corresponding Week in June, 1866.			
Coaching	37,696	4	3
Merchandize	40,395	2	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,286	9	0
Telegraph	493	4	1
Total...	80,871	4	1
Increase	17,679	6	10

FORT POLICE COURT.—20th June.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Alleged false Accusation.—Gugadee Josey (*alias* Pragjee Canjee) appeared before His Worship yesterday and laid an information against another native named Davidass Ghella, in which he stated that he had reason to believe that the latter had, on the 14th of May last, laid an information before the Acting Senior Magistrate, in which he alleged that the present applicant (Gugadee) did on the 4th of May last at about 6 o'clock in the evening, near Humoman Lane, Mombadavee, in company with two other men named respectively, Hurry Soonjee and Luckmeram Oderam, come up to him (Davidass) in a very threatening manner and afterwards said, "that if he did not give them some money he (applicant) would take his life or severely injure his reputation and would never allow him to live peacefully." Applicant now solemly declares that that statement was wholly false and that he was on the day in que tion (4th May) from 3 o'clock till after 7 at Mahim in company with one Toolseedass Runsorri. He therefore prayed that Davidass Ghella might be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

His Worship thereupon granted a summons ordering the accused to appear before him to answer the above charge.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Tookaramm Ramjee laid an information against a boatmen named Dhondee Ramjee under the following circumstances. They were both boatmen and about two months and a half ago Dhondee came to the complainant's house and asked him to lend him a pair of silver armlets and a waistchain of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, for the purpose of going to a wedding in the country, promising to return the ornaments on his return to Bombay. Applicant then entrusted him with the ornaments and he went away and was not seen again until Saturday last when he met with him in the street and asked for his property. But Dhondee denied all knowledge of them. In consequence of information received complainant repaired to a Marwaree's shop where he found the ornaments had been pledged by Dhondee. Applicant now prayed that the accused might be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against Dhondee.

False Evidence.—Balaram Gungaram, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, arising out of a case tried at the Small Cause Court.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—June 19.

(Before Mr. Justice Tucker.)

In re Goverdhun Lilladhur.

The insolvent in this case had incurred debts to the amount of Rs. 4,06,018-14-10, and his assets were nil. Applicant had traded as a partner in the firm of Mathooradass Vassonjee & Co., in which concern he suffered severe losses. He was now earning a salary of Rs. 250. The Commissioner, having examined the schedule, said it was so extremely unsatisfactory that he would adjourn insolvent's discharge for one year, without protection.

In re Cursetjee Sorabjee.

The applicant was a Parsee clerk, and had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 13,125-11-2, while his assets (bad) amounted to Rs. 1,085-15-6. Opposition was offered on the ground that the applicant had not metioned in his schedule certain property. The Commissioner held that there had been concealment of property, and sentenced Cursetjee to three months' imprisonment, at the end of which time his schedule must be amended. Applicant's discharge was also postponed for six months.

In re Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

The Court then proceeded with the consideration of the case of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff, which had been adjourned from Monday.

Mr. James Rankin, assistant in the firm of Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., was first examined by Mr. Howard. Witness had brought the books of the firm, in which the transactions with P. S. Shroff were entered. In various sums Pestonjee had got an advance of £38,700 previous to the advance of £20,000. These sums were advanced between 11th December 1865 and 3rd March 1866. The £20,000 advance was made in four advances—viz., on 9th March, Rs. 30,000; 12th March, Rs. 20,000; 14th March, Rs. 50,000; and 17th March, Rs. 84,000. No shipping documents had been received on account of this £20,000. Shipping bills had been received for 207 bales on 28th March; but that was on account of the former transaction of £38,000, and exactly made up the bills for that sum. Witness produced Pestonjee's receipts for the sums amounting to £20,000.

Examined by Mr. Pigot—These receipts were all initialed by Premchund, which was a guarantee to our firm. Witness also produced another receipt of 9th April for Rs. 25,000. He could give no information regarding the mode of procedure in this transaction from his personal knowledge, as he had been in Europe at the time

Mr. Howard said that would finish his evidence on his first ground of objection. It would be sufficient for him to illustrate the other ground by a few remarks on the schedule· The entries on the schedule commenced on 10th October 1864, and ended in July 1865, and during that time Pestonjee had incurred debts to the amount Rs. 72,21,322. The insolvent stated that on 10th October his capital amounted to 8 lacs of rupees, and that was explained to consist of shares, as well as some landed property, &c.; but the value of the shares was calculated according to the inflated period in Bombay, so that it was impossible to take it as representing the actual *bona fide* capital. However, even taking it at that value, by next July Pestonjee owed £720,000; and that, he apprehended, was incurred in so short a time as to bear out the charge of gross recklessness in trading, and amounted to gross misconduct. And that would appear even although all these debts had been incurred in the way of commerce, because a man had no right to incur debts so far beyond his reasonable prospects of paying them. When they came to look at the schedule they found that the great bulk of the transactions were not in cotton, or in anything so harmless, but in the shares of speculative companies. Enormous sums had been borrowed on the security of shares. He contended, in conclusion, that if any case ever came before the Court in his experience in which the petition should be dismissed on the simple ground of misconduct he had no doubt it was this one, quite independent of the merits of the other grounds of opposition relating to the getting of those advances from Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart & Co.

Mr. Hayllar was about to put forward his objections as representing the Fort Press Company, when Mr. Pigot raised the objection that his learned friend was not entitled to be heard, not having filed his grounds of objection in obedience to Sir Joseph Arnould's order. After some discussion as to whether he should be heard, the Commissioner said he was of opinion that if the order had been given on the second hearing all the creditors would clearly have been bound to make an appearance on that day; but as by the ordinary rules of the Court the opposing creditors were not expected to give notice of opposition until three clear days before, he considered that Mr. Hayllar's clients were entitled to oppose on this occasion.

Mr. Marriott stated the grounds of opposition of his client, Mr. Navulchund Nanchund. One ground would be that of reckless trading, and of course would apply to the dealings in shares; 2nd, that the insolvent had concealed a large amount of jewellery and other property from his creditors; 3rd, that the insolvent did not stop payment when he first knew himself insolvent, but continued to pay creditors out of his property to the great loss of his general creditors. Another ground was that Navulchund was only admitted Pestonjee's creditor to the amount of 3,000, whereas he ought to have been returned his creditor for Rs. 91,546-6-10. Pestonjee had entered into a compromise with a number of his creditors, the result of which was that the creditors who appeared on the schedule had not one single pie to be devided amongst them, all their claims having been anticipated, and all the assets delivered over to the creditors who signed Pestonjee's trust-deed. He thought he was correct in stating that Mr. Gamble, the official assignee, had no assets left at all.

The Judge asked what was the date of the trust-deed?

Mr. Pigot—16th August 1866—a deed for the benefit of all who have signed.

Mr. Marriott then proceeded with his evidence.

Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff was the first witness called. Examined by Mr. Marriott, witness said he remembered a transaction with Mr. Navulchund Nanchund in Elphinstone Press Company shares. That was a ready money transaction. I had also sold some shares [illegible] ready transaction. I do not recoll[illegible] I paid. I must refer to my books. (Having referred to his books)—I do not see any entry regarding Elphinstone shares transaction with Navulchund Nanchund.

Mr. Marriott—Mr. Bendir has sworn that you are indebted to the estate of Navulchund Nanchund to the amount of Rs. 91,546 6 10.

Witness—I proposed to Mr. Bendir four or five times that he should confront Navulchund with me so that I might settle my account with him, and I am ready to meet with him still.

Examination continued—I positively say that this account is not correct. Were Navulchund to credit me with the shares I gave him, I would then owe him about Rs. 25,000. In my schedule I have said nothing of Navulchund having any shares of mine in his possession, but that is a mistake, and the reason of it is that when my schedule was prepared I was at Nowsaree; but I have already instructed my counsel to pray for leave to amend my schedule. I may have United Victoria and Elphinstone shares belonging to Navulchund, but I can not remember all these facts. I stopped payment in June 1865. Since that I have settled with many of my creditors who have not signed the trust-deed, and who don't appear on the schedule. I had made a composition deed formerly. I made the settlement, paying them so much, and that was for the benefit of my other creditors. I made my compromise on 25th October 1865. All my creditors did not sign that deed, but those who signed compromised not to object to my carrying on trade, and in December 1865 I again commenced my business. The amount of my indebtedness to the creditors who signed that deed was between 45 and 50 lakhs of rupees. The names of a few of these creditors appear in my schedule; with the others I settled finally. He paid these creditors at different rates, varying from 3 annas to 6 annas in the rupee.

Mr. Marriott—Then what I understand is this, that you by paying 10 lakhs wiped off 40 lakhs of debts?—(A.) Not so.

Mr. Marriot—Then how do you explain getting rid of 40 lakhs by this payment?—(A.) There were some disputed debts.

Mr. Marriott—Of the 45 or 50 lakhs of debts which were due to the creditors who signed the deed you compromised 10 lakhs?—(A.) Yes, and then there remained 35 or 40 lakhs.

Mr. Marriott—Now, where did you get the money to pay these creditors off?—(A). There were some disputed debts, which I got rid of without paying.

Mr. Marriott—But where did you get the money which you did pay?—(A.) I had carried on fresh business.

The Judge—What was the amount you paid altogether?—(A.) Between 3 and 4 lakhs.

Mr. Pigot explained that this deed undertook to pay the amount of the debts not mentioned to the different parties by four instalments, the first of which was due on 1st June, and on account of this agreement to pay them they had not pressed Pestonjee.

Witness—I have done everything in my power for the benefit of my creditors.

Mr. Marriott—The only thing he did not do for their benefit was the paying, my Lord.

Examination continued—I continued in business for about seven or eight months. I paid some other creditors besides those who signed the deed. I paid about 14 or 15 lakhs to those who did not sign the composition deed. Those whose accounts were closed were not entered in the schedule, but the balance was.

The Judge remarked that, if Pestonjee pretended to given an account of his transactions in his schedule, these payments ought to have been entered.

Witness—All the assets I got back from Mr. Gamble appear in the schedule.

The Judge remarked that from his experience of the last two days, it appeared to him that schedules were generally concocted for the purpose of disguising as much as exposing the affairs of the insolvent. He thought Pestonjee should have given an account of his transactions showing what he had done with his capital. He made out an account, and if he had other capital, it should have been entered also.

Examination continued—In compromising the 40 or 50 lakhs I paid about 5½ lakhs in cash and 4½ in transfer of debt. (Q)—What induced you to prefer these creditors to the general body of creditors?—(A) Well, some money belonging to me was deposited with Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Co., and they took that amount. The payment to the Central Financial was also of a similar kind. The India Bank claimed against me 14 lakhs, and gave me credit for the price of the shares which I had given to them at the market rate. There was also an estate mortgaged to that company, for which they gave me credit at the market price. There was some balance remaining which was paid by a transfer of debt. I left Bombay on the 16th August 1866 and made over all my assets to my trustees. I left the place with great sorrow, and that punishment has been sufficient for me. Some writs were taken out against me a few days after the trust-deed was signed, so that I had to leave. The deed provides that half the amount of my income so long as I live shall be paid to my creditors, and also provides full permission to them to look into everything that belongs to me, till 8 annas in the rupee are paid; and even to pay that is not a small thing. I went to Nowsaree, near Surat, which is in the Guicowar's territory.

Mr. Marriott—Did you not go to Demaun? (Laughter.) Witness—No.

Mr. Marriott—When did you come back to Bombay? Was it before the last Court day?—(A.) Long before that.

Mr. Marriott—But you did not make your appearance in public before that?—(A) Because I did not wish to put myself into the mouth of a tiger. I am extremely sorry to say that my friends are now in opposition to me.

The Judge—That was to be expected when you left in such an abrupt manner.

Witness—It was because they opposed me that I had to run away, but I am very sorry for that

Mr. Marriott—When you went to Nowsaree how much money did you take with you?—(A.) About thirty rupees. (Addressing the Judge) What amount of misery I have suffered I will give you an account of if you will hear me.

Mr. Marriott—How did you support yourself?—(A.) My relations supported me.

Mr. Marriot—Are you quite sure you gave over all your property, of every description, to your trustees?—(A.) Yes, everything. Not even a chair have I kept for myself. Witness said he paid at one time 15 rupees and at another time 22½ rupees for monthly rent while absent from Bombay.

The Judge having remarked that it was now time for adjourning, Mr. Pigot intimated that his friend Mr. Hayllar had handed him his grounds of opposition. An order having been made that these grounds should be properly filed in the course of Thursday, the Court adjourned till Saturday morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CRICKET.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It seems to me that this correspondence which began with so good an intention has now degenerated into scarcely any thing but "Puff"—"A. X." by his letter states that "efforts *have* been made to beat up recruits from outstations like Bombay, but the duffers wont come to the front except in small quantities." He then goes on to show what has been the result of each year's matches since 1864, and winds up with a dissertation on the prowess of the Poona team (I presume without a tail). "Outstationer" writes more to the point, and keeps in view the object of "I. Z." and Co. "Old Public School Boy" simply attacks "A. X." but perhaps he has taken it that the term unmitigated duffer has been applied to himself. Well, let him. Now "One of the more Unmitigated" has evidently kept "I. Z. and Co.'s" original object in view, but yet he does not show how an eleven should be chosen.

I can but think that there has been great apathy shown in Bombay respecting the truly noble game. When one has been accustomed at home to see the great matches and also to play against those men who as they might justly be termed "England's sporting Heroes" and has also the pleasure of belonging to those clubs which form an ornament to the sporting circle of the old country, then perhaps you may imagine with what feelings of regret one sees in such a city as this the total absence of anything like respect shown for the old game. It is true I can only speak of the time since my arrival in the country some fifteen months since. I cannot but believe, with so many Europeans in Bombay that there must be the "stuff" to form an Eleven worthy to represent it and even a "Twenty-two" to boot.

That this stuff is either lying dormant in the club or that it is not there but elsewhere I also strongly believe. If it is in the club I presume the Honorable Mr. Ellis would know, if not, I would suggest that by an advertisement he should request that all gentlemen desiring and who think themselves competent to take a part in the forthcoming struggle should send in their names and addresses together with some brief description of their cricketing antecedents and probably by some such means he, the Honorable Mr. Ellis, might not only be able to gather an Eleven but a Twenty-two as well, worthy to uphold the prestige of Bombay.

Should any applicant feel hurt at not b[illegible] chosen let him recollect that perhaps h[illegible] others might form sufficient to challeng[illegible] the Eleven.

I am afraid I have trespassed on [illegible] but I feel assured you [illegible] remarks of an old [illegible]

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondents, "I. Z. & Co.," no doubt mean well, and their suggestion, that a strong team for the great North and South match should be got together, as early as possible, is a good one. Their strictures, however, on previous matches, both as regards the Committees who chose the Elevens, and the qualifications of the players themselves, are, to say the least, not in the best taste, and as far as the Committees were concerned, quite undeserved. Every one knows the difficulty, or rather the impossibility of getting together the *best Eleven* for such matches as "Gentlemen and Players" "North and South" "all England, and United," or any other match in which the number of players, from which to select an Eleven, is large, and scattered over a wide tract of country. It seldom happens even at home where the facilities of locomotion are so much greater, that anything like the best Eleven can be brought together on a fixed date, and it is manifest that the difficulties to be contended with in this country, in getting together such a team, are infinitely greater than in England. I happen to know for certain that in 1864-65 (of 1866 I cannot speak positively) that every endeavour was made to collect the best Cricketers from all parts of the Southern Division, as far as Belgaum and Dharwar, and it was only at the last moment, when excuses had been received from gentlemen at a distance, who had promised to play, that substitutes were sought for in Poona and Kirkee. I do not, for a moment, maintain that the South Eleven either year was as good as it ought to have been, or to deny that there was on both occasions a considerable "tail," but this was no fault of the Committee's as your correspondents seem to imagine.

The Committee was composed, for the most parts of "veterans" thoroughly acquainted with the game in all its parts, and who, from having given up playing themselves, were the more likely to be perfectly unbiassed in their choice of an Eleven, as they undoubtedly were, and as I said before, it was only after they had been disappointed in securing the services of several well-known Cricketers that they filled up the Eleven from recruits on the spot, who at all events could be depended on to play, and had had the advantage of two or three months practise on the Poona ground. The gentlemen mentioned in your correspondents' letter are all certainly first-rate Cricketers, and if I am not mistaken, at least two of their number, were asked to play in 1865, but declined on the ground of being out of practise, as they certainly were. Now every Cricketer knows that practise is every thing, and that the fact of having been a Captain of a school or college eleven, half a dozen years ago, is not a sufficient qualification for being chosen in a good match, if in the mean time cricket has been totally neglected or only played now and then.

By all means as suggested by your correspondents, let a "proper committee" be formed at once, and if the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis will undertake the management of it, I quite agree with "I. Z. & Co." that no better man can be found. Let well-known players from outstations, such as Belgaum, Dharwar, Nuggur, &c. where practice can be had during the monsoon, be invited to give their services to the South Eleven, and let aspirants from Bombay, (where there can be no play during the rains,) betake themselves to Poona for practise as often as possible, let them there display their qualifications to the committee, instead of trusting solely to former laurels, let them prove themselves good men, and I am confident they will have no grounds for complaining that a place in the Eleven goes by favour, or that "unmitigated duffers" are chosen simply because they are popular, to the exclusion of better men, if such are forthcoming.

9th June. A SOUTHERN.

III.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Will you extend your courtesy to me and allow me to address one, and only one, more letter to you on the subject of the North and South Cricket Match. Three gentlemen have written to you in reply to my former letter, viz, "Outstationer," "Old Public School Boy," and "One of the more Unmitigated," and have each tried to refute my argument in re "I Z. & Co." that "the Southern Eleven have *not* shown themselves a set of unmitigated duffers." One of your correspondents above named has descended to personal abuse in attempted defence of the position he takes up. This is wrong, and is not the strain in which an argument relating to a sport like cricket should be pitched. Allow me to maintain that not one of your correspondents has disproved my statement. The "School Boy" says, and very truly, that long scores do not of necessity show good matches. When did I say they do? He then entirely spoils his case by saying that none of the scores I gave in my letter are long ones for such fast ground as the Poona Gymkhana ground. No, I did not quote the scores as long ones, I merely contrasted those made by the South with those made by the North, anent which latter all your correspondents are singularly silent. The North for the last three years have brought an admittedly strong eleven down to Poona and yet the south have held their own against them, and I still hold to what I said before that the south have not shown themselves a set of duffers. Not one of your correspondents meets my statement fairly.

Let us, as all good cricketers should, drop personalities, and set ourselves to work to bring into the field at Poona this year such a team as shall again show the North good sport and may we meet together, as we always have done since the North and South Cricket Match was started, in all good fellowship. Instead of writing to the papers merely to ballyrag each other will your correspondents do their little best to assist us in promoting such good fellowship and thus bringing about the good end for which the annual match between North and South was initiated.

Poona, 18th June. A. X.

AMALGAMATION OF THE BANKS OF BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

THE MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held in the Bank premises at Calcutta on Friday last at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The meeting was very numerously attended, and among the gentlemen present we observed:—the Hon. Mr. Seton-Karr, Dr. Baillie, Messrs. J. H. Fergusson, R. B. Chapman, C. S. Hogg (Administrator General of Bengal), J. M. Robinson. J. A. Crawford, Dr. Chuckerbutty, Messrs. R. A. Lyell, John Cowie, B. S. Collins, Baboo Ramanauth Saw, A. G. Roussac, S. Gladstone, E. C. Morgan, W. Wood, A. G. Watt, H. Crooke, Baboo Prosonauth Dutt, R. L. Mangles, J. R. Cockerell, J. W. Mirfield, J. W. Lowe, and H. Scott Moncrieff.

It was proposed, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Seton-Karr that Mr. R. S. Moncrieff take the chair.

Mr. Moncrieff on taking the chair called upon the Secretary to read the advertisement convening the meeting, and this having been done—

The chairman said that the meeting had been called together for the purpose of taking into consideration a scheme with which the public were well acquainted, and which had been for some time past the subject of much discussion, and also for an expression of their opinion regarding the proposed amalgamation of the Bank of Bengal with that of Bombay,—amalgamation he could scarcely call it, as a difficulty presented itself at the outset which would have the effect of preventing it being called by that name, and that was that the Bank of Bombay was to be put into liquidation. This was made a *sine qua non* in all the proposals, and would of course prevent an amalgamation. Strictly speaking it meant a very large extension of the business of the Bank of Bengal, without any alteration in the existing Charter. The proposal was not a new one, and the Directors would not have brought the matter before the shareholders, but that the scheme was thought ripe for the proprietors expressing their opinion as to the advisability of the Bank of Bengal coming to the assistance of the Bank of Bombay. The invitation had proceeded, he (the Chairman) might mention, from the Bank of Bombay some time ago, when there were many and painful doubts as to the solvency of that institution, and the invitation was something to the effect that the Bank of Bengal should come forward and take the Bank of Bombay by the hand, and save the shareholders from ruin with honor to themselves, and enable them to retrieve the shattered fortunes of the Bank. Such a measure, he was aware, was looked favourably upon by the shareholders of the Bombay Bank themselves, who would be glad to see an establishment like the Bank of Bengal in their midst But it was a matter for grave consideration, whether it was right and proper for the Bank of Bengal to extend its branches and its business to such an extent, and commit themselves to fresh complications. The system under which the Bank of Bengal was conducted had been worked for many years, and h[illegible]en thoroughly tested, and he (the Chairman) [illegible]xpressed his opinion that even with the [illegible]n of the business, there was but little [illegible] unless through some unforseen circumstance, of that system breaking down. Looking [illegible] for banking operations in Bombay, [illegible]tion came to be whether it would be [illegible] to establish a branch there. Some of [illegible]holders in Bombay had evinced great [illegible]ess with regard to the interference with their monetary arrangements; and, with regard to the scheme of amalgamation, the Directors were prepared to find many of the shareholders question the propriety of such a step. The Directors had been careful to make no invitation to Bombay, and to make no recommendation whatever on the subject, unless they were armed with the entire confidence of the proprietors, and until the entire question in all its bearings had been fully discussed. When it was seen that the amalgamation could not be decided on, certain proposals had been made to the Bank of Bombay, and a correspondence had ensued. It was then proposed that Mr. Dickson, the very able and efficient Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, should proceed to Bombay himself, and there endeavour to arrange matters. However inconvenient it might have been for the Directors to lose the important services of the Secretary for even a short time, it was decided that that gentleman should go over, and accordingly he went; but had the Directors foreseen the opposition which had been shown in Bombay, and known that the mission would have proved anything but acceptable, it is doubtful whether Mr. Dickson would have had to undergo the trouble, labour, and annoyance to which he had been subjected. After, however, a period of delicate negotiations, they eventually found themselves in a position to lay the proposal of amalgamation safely and finally before both Banks. The proposal and its basis had been for some time before the public in the newspapers. Mr. Dickson had not yet returned to Calcutta, and it was at one time deemed advisable to postpone the meeting on that account, but it was felt that it was desirable that the proprietors should, without further delay, be made fully acquainted with the question. He (the Chairman) was not surprised, nor would the meeting be after what he had said, at the divided opinion prevailing in Bombay; as, on the votes being taken on the question, there was nearly an equal number for it, as against it, and the majority was a meagre one of three. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have agreed to hold another meeting in two months hence, and then finally decide the question. In the meantime, the Directors of the Bank of Bengal hoped they would be able to go on with the arrangements as to the proposed amalgamation; but if they found that the shareholders in Bombay were opposed to it, they (the Directors of the Bank of Bengal) would then be prepared to adopt another course. At the meeting in Bombay to which he had referred, several very pertinent remarks had been made by shareholders as to the state of the finances of the Bank of Bengal. Some of these questions might have raised a smile at this side, considering the Bank's position, but they could easily and satisfactorily have been answered, as would, he hoped, any questions asked there. The Directors invited the fullest enquiry into the state of matters here. He (the Chairman) did not think he need trouble the meeting with any further remarks but would finally call attention to the terms on which the amalgamation was proposed to be carried out. They have been circulated, and had appeared in all the newspapers, but he begged to call attention to them. They were as follows:—[Mr. Moncrieff then read the amended terms which have been agreed to by the Directors of both banks.] The meeting would find (continued the Chairman) that certain dates mentioned in the proposal would require alteration, that necessity having arisen in consequence of the delay which had taken place in Bombay. The proposal for amalgamation would, the Chairman said, not at all commit the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, nor in any way mix them up with what he might call the present unfathomable liabilities of the Bank of Bombay. Should the proposal be agreed to, the directors were prepared to enter the field in Bombay, and to establish branches elsewhere under the new institution.

The Hon. Mr. Seton-Karr said that he, and he was sure the other proprietors also, were very much obliged for the information given by the Chairman, which quite cleared the Bank of Bengal from any liability. But he wished to know the exact nature of the way in which the dividends would be calculated after the amalgamation took place, (if it did take place), and how matters would be carried on between the Banks.

The Chairman replied that with regard to the calculation of the dividend, it would be the same as now, that is, that the profits of all the branches would be included.

Baboo Prosonauth Dutt, who came provided with an ear trumpet and a lengthy and elaborate essay, desired to read the letter to the meeting, which he proceeded to do. It was to the effect that he had full confidence in the Directors, and was thankful for the great ability they had displayed in trying times; but that should not prevent the shareholders from enquiring whether amalgamation was safe. He observed naively, that the present management could not last for ever, and he would briefly sum up the proposed amalgamation thus:—that the extension of business would impair the efficiency of the present control. The prospects of a large dividend might end in a loss of capital. A great loss had already taken place in Bombay; and what guarantee could be given that some such loss would not occur again. A bank managed in another presidency could not, he thought, be effective in Bombay; the failure of one wheel deranged an entire machine, and he thought the Bank was greatly increasing its responsibility.

Mr. C. Lazarus here asked the chairman if the Baboo was in order?

The Baboo (who is deaf) proceeded to comment upon the hostility evinced to the proposal in Bombay, and concluded by advising that every legitimate help be given to the Bank of Bombay.

Dr. Chuckerbutty remarked that he was not aware of any substantive resolution being before the meeting. They were talking without having anything tangible to act on!

The Chairman said that a resolution would be proposed later.

Mr. C. S. Hogg said, that he was not in the habit of attending these meetings, but that he came there that day to represent, as a trustee, a large and influential body of constituents; not for the purpose of discussion whether a slight advantage might be added to a dividend, but what was to be the permanent advantage to widows and to children? He (Mr. Hogg) had had great doubts from the first, as to the advisability of amalgamation, but at the same time he was fully aware that the affairs of the Bank of Bengal were in the hands of very able Directors and Secretary, and that they could not be very far wrong. But he thought that at the same time full explanation should be given as to how the management of the Bank was to be administered. He would not allude to the recent losses at Bombay, but his feeling was that the direction there should not be left in the hands of the Bombay shareholders. Should there be a Board of management at Bombay he (Mr. Hogg) would insist that it be a *sine qua non* that such Board should be enterly under the control of the Board at Calcutta. A sufficient display of courtesy to the Bombay board should be evinced, but at the same time it must be clearly understood by them, and this plain dry matter of business stated plainly and distinctly. If such were the basis on which the amalgamation was proceeded with he would support it; if not he certainly should not approve the measure.

The Chairman said the Board of management would consist of seven directors, three to be nominated by Government, and four to be elected at a general meeting of proprietors to be held at Calcutta. The nominations to rest with the Directors of the Bank of Bengal until a fresh Charter is obtained. Two of the elected Directors shall retire by rotation, on the 20th of January in each year, and shall not be eligible for re-election. The elected Directors, shall be possessed in their own right, of at least Rs. 12,000 of Bank stock to qualify them for a seat in the Direction, and shall be bound by the same conditions regarding disqualification as those laid down in the existing charter of the Bank of Bengal. The Directors will meet every Friday at 10 o'clock, in the Bank parlour. Three to form a quorum. The general management of the Bank in Bombay would involve a minimum capital, to be hereafter determined at being made available for the requirements of that office and its branches. The conduct of business to be in conformity with the Charter and bye-laws of the Bank of Bengal now in force, or to be hereafter passed or enacted for the incorporated Banks. A daily statement of transactions, as well as a weekly, monthly and quarterly statements in detail, would be furnished, and it was, he understood, fully believed in Bombay that the entire management would certainly be under the control of the Calcutta Board, subject of course to the local knowledge and experience of the Bombay Board.

Dr. Chuckerbutty said it appeared to him that very great advantages had been offered to the Bombay shareholders. It was doubtful whether any of the capital of the Bank of Bombay would be realised at all, yet he found that double the amount of stock per Rs. 1,000 was given to the Bombay shareholders than to those of the Bank of Bengal. He (Dr. Chuckerbutty,) thought that a most undue concession considering the nature of the capital of the two banks. There were advantages to be derived from the raising of 70 odd lacks, but that sum could be easily raised in Bengal without going to Bombay at all.

Mr. Roussac begged to add that the Bank of Bengal was already established on so firm a footing that he could not see the force of going to Bombay at all, with a capital far more than Bombay could bring. The Bank of Bengal might establish a branch at Bombay certainly, but he could not see the advantage of taking the Bank of Bengal's immense capital to Bombay when so small a sum would be made for it.

The Chairman adverted to the terms of the Charter, which limited the capital to three crores

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of Rupees: they could only call up 80 lacs at present, and in approaching the question consideration must be had to the amount the Bank of Bengal could lay down. Then they had to consider how much the Bombay shareholders could pay. It would not do to appear to take any advantage of the Bank of Bombay under the pretence of taking them out of their difficulties. The Directors thought that if the proposal were agreed to, no difficulty could possibly exist in obtaining transfers with Government support. They would never dream of starting a branch without Government support, and at the same time it was but fair to give for the Bombay shareholders a preference. He (the Chairman) thought that the proposal would generally receive the support of the shareholders, however the details might be altered.

The Hon. Mr. Seton-Karrr wished to know, should the proposals read not be approved, what further steps would be taken by the Directors.

The Chairman said that he had anticipated such a question being asked, and he begged to state that in such a contingency the Directors were prepared at once to go up to Government for authority for the establishment of a branch in Bombay in March next.

Mr. C. S. Hogg said that he thought more details should be given regarding the appropriation of new stock. He suggested that the proportion should be as one to three, and if that left odd numbers, they should be left to be tendered for.

The chairman said that the directors of the two Banks had different capitals to deal with, in unequal proportions, which caused a difficulty of apportioning stock, which difficulty would not have arisen had they been equal. The question had been discussed, and fully considered, and it had ultimately been agreed that the proposed system be adopted.

Mr. Chapman wished to know precisely what the advantage of a Bengal shareholder would be as compared with a shareholder of Bombay? How many old shares in the Bank of Bengal would entitle to one new, and how many in the Bank of Bombay.

The Chairman replied that three shares and a fraction would carry one new share in Bengal; and two Bombay shares would be entitled to about Rs. 765 of new stock.

Mr. Chapman thought they were paying dearly for their proportion.

Dr. Chuckerbutty wished to know whether the large reserve fund of the Bank of Bengal was to be at the disposal of the Bank of Bombay?

Mr. Lowe (Barrister) said he would support the amalgamation if carried out under a new Charter. The Charter of the Bank of Bengal, it must be observed, was different from the Bank of Bombay. He would object to the amalgamation if the Charter contained anything assimilating to the Bombay one. The Bombay Charter had been altered, and since the alteration the heavy losses had been incurred.

The Chairman said the rule would be that the Charter was the same.

Mr. C. S. Hogg reverted to the mode of divid ing the stock. He had tried it, and he could find no multiple by which to solve the question. Mr. Harrison perhaps might do it. (A laugh). There should be a preportion of one to three. And he would wish to know what was to be done with the money remaining.

The Chairman said that the capital was represented by stock which would come to Rupees 1,000. The Directors had given the fullest consideration to the subject and would, if they possibly could, simplify the matter. The suggestion would not be neglected.

Mr. Chapman said he wished to know what the Bengal shareholders were to pay those of Bombay for advantages they were to obtain?

Mr. Lazarus thought that for the satisfaction of the Bombay Bank shareholders a Mr. Macdonald, a gentleman in Bombay, wished to know if the Reserve Fund of the bank was intact, and how it was secured.

The Chairman said that the reserve fund amounted to 19½ lacs, invested in government securities, and free of all liabilities.

Mr. Lazarus said an allusion had also been made as to unpaid notes. What was that?

The Chairman supposed it was an allusion to old notes,—notes outstanding of the value of under Rs. 60,000, which were liable to be repaid, and which could easily be met by such a reserve fund as they had.

Mr. C. S. Hogg then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Directors be empowered to make all arrangemets necessary for carrying out the amalgamation with the Bank of Bombay on the basis accepted by the Directors of the Bank of Bombay and the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, subject to modification as to dates."

Dr. Chuckerbutty considered the proposal of a resolution of this description premature. Their action should be confined to a vote of approval of what had been done. Another meeting should be held after the Bombay shareholders had finally settled.

The chirman explained that the resolution did not commit the direction. Should any modification come from Bombay, another meeting would be called.

Dr. Chuckerbutty whithdrew any further opposition.

Mr. Murray seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. C. S. Hogg, which was put by the chair and carried unanimously, there not being one dessentient.

While the votes were being taken for the resolution, Mr. Roussac, who was in favour of it, held up his hand, but the Chairman informed him that his right to vote was questioned, and his vote was not taken.

Mr. Lazarus said the question relative to the capital and unpaid notes had been answered. What about the bad debts?

The Chairman said that special reference had been made to bad debts contracted at Rangoon. He was sorry to say that bad debts had been contracted there. The amount of protested bills exceeded a lac of Rupees, the greater part of which it was expected would be recovered. Full particulars had not been received.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Set on-Karr a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Moncrieff for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.—*Times of India.*

THE PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE BANK OF MADRAS TO BOMBAY.

(From the Madras Times, June 14).

The proposed opening of a Branch of the Bank of Madras in Bombay is likely to give rise to considerable discussion, and the more the better, say we. It is not truth but falsehood that fears to have the free air of public opinion playing about it, and we therefore welcome any amount of adverse criticism of the view we have taken of the wisdom of the course recommended by the directors of our local Bank. But we really must have something more to the point than our correspondent "U. P." has favoured us with. If the opponents of the branch in Bombay have nothing more convincing to bring forward than the threadbare fallacy that good business in Bombay is an impossibility, how can we argue with them? We have no common ground in which to meet, for they appeal to the unreasoning fears of the not inconsiderable numbers of people to whom if the words "unsafe and unsound" are once whispered, their peace of mind is gone. We, on the other hand, must treat the question with the knowledge that our audience is an intelligent one, and that arguments not vague declamation, are what our readers demand. The apologue about the Goat and the Boa Constrictor upon which "U. P." dwelt with so much gusto has, it is plain, no bearing whatever upon the point at issue, and can only have been introduced for the benefit of the people to whom we have referred, whose feelings are stronger than their reason. Indeed we should not have noticed "U. P.'s" letter at all, were it not for the calm way in which he assumes as an undoubted fact, that the treasury balances have been given to the Bank of Madras because there is an implied promise on its part to stick to the Mofussil of this Presidency. Where this idea came from, we are at a loss to imagine. Nothing in the Charter of the Bank of Madras justifies it for these branches all over India are treated and legislated for as a possibility. Nor do we think either that the Directors of the Bank would feel it their duty to prohibit profitable exchange operations between this and Calcutta and Bombay, because these took money away for a time from the Presidency. Besides, we deny altogether "U. P.'s" assumption that the treasury balances are handed over to the Bank for the benefit of the "inhabitants of this Presidency." The Bank of Madras would laugh to scorn this idea, and would tell us plainly that it accepted the treasury balances because it expected to make a profit out of them. So much for the Madras champion of the "good old rule the simple plan" of not doing anything that has not been done before.

But we have another antagonist who under ordinary circumstances is well worthy of our steel. In another column will be found the expression of the conflicting feelings which tore the breast of our contemporary the *Time of India* when it learned that the Madras Bank had the audacity to propose at tending to its own business in Bombay. Anger always involves hitting wild and wide of the mark, and we are not therefore surprised to see that it is not gravely but furiously stated, that no Bank can open in Bombay without the consent of the Bombay Government. The young man whom the *Times of India* employed to do its gnashing of teeth on this occasion must be a strangely ignorant and credulous person. Had he possessed the slightest knowledge of his subject, he would have been aware that the Bombay Government is perfectly impotent to prohibit the Madras and Bengal Banks opening branches not only in Bombay but all over that Presidency, if they are so minded. The sanction required is not that of the Bombay, but of the Government of the Presidencies in which their head offices are situated. It is amusing, too, to notice the frantic confidence expressed by our contemporary in the directors of the Bank of Bombay "resisting one and all the fatal and impertinent intrusion" of the Bank of Madras. Of course, why "fatal," and to whom or what "fatal," is one of those things we must guess at. Any adjective, the stronger the better would have suited our contemporary. Angry nonsense seems to have been its aim and we submit that it has succeeded perfectly. But we may now calmly ask Bombay—why good city are you raving? You have had your innings with Prosperity, and a glorious one it was while it lasted, you are now tasting the bitters of adversity, and we believe you wanted this wholesome medicine. We believe further that there is a future of great promise before you, and we have no jealously of the large space you fill in the world's eyes, but we would have you remember that geography and not your wisdom is responsible for this. You are very fond of chuckling over the fact that you are not "benighted" as we are, and it has not hitherto seemed good to us to point out that for the shipwreck of reputations and of crdit which has made India a scandal, you are responsible and not we. All such recriminations serve no useful end, but 1864-66 are not so far off that this history is forgotten by us. We wish to be allowed to manage our business in our own way, and if the Bank of Bombay is too busy or too negligent to do the work of our local Bank, why should it be "impertinent and fatal" to arrange another Agency. The Bank of Madras will not insist on forcing its money down the throat of Bombay. Its only object is to look after its own interests, and if it can combine with that any assistance to Bombay, so much the better. But do not let us shriek over the controversy, as if the fate of empires was bound up in it. The question is only important to the shareholders of the Bank of Madras, and as we believe it will pay them to have a branch in Bombay, we strongly advocate the same; and "verily Bombay is indeed humiliated" when the *Times of India* condescends to the puerile exhibition of temper to which we have called attention.

THE CASHING AND FREE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette.)

The Governor in Council has published for general information the following correspondence regarding the cashing and free issue of Currency Notes:—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Financial Department, dated 13th April 1867.

Read the following letter from J. L. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General, to the Secretary to Government No. 99, dated 4th April 1867.

With reference to Government Resolution No. 586, of the 8th June last, I have the honour to state that the following is a summary of the reports received from the Treasury Officers noted in the margin. I propose offering a few remarks upon each in their order.

Aden.—Reports no circulation; all transactions being in silver. Supply Bills are issued for remittances.

Note.—This Treasury can scarcely be considered as being within the Bombay Currency Circle: its distance from Bombay and isolated position are unfavourable for the circulation of notes.

Ahmedabad.—*Note.*—Furnishes a Statement of the notes received and issued from June to December, from which it appears that his receipts exceed his issues by about Rs. 1,200, which may probably be accounted for by the fact of the Bombay and Baroda Railway passing through Ahmedabad. The circulation is apparently local. No allusion is, however, made to this in the report. Considering the size of the town, its importance, and its position as the terminal station of the railway, the amount of notes in circulation is extremely small, and apparently no demand for them.

Received.........Rs. 10,210
Issued.......... „ 8,820

Ahmednuggur.—Reports a demand for notes at this Treasury for remittance purposes. The demand is influenced by the prevailing rate of exchange between Nuggur and Bombay. Does not see any prospect of a local circulation either at the Hoozoor or in the Districts, so long as there is a restriction on the cashing of notes.

Baroda.—*Note.*—Baroda being a Political Residency in a Foreign State, in which there is a coin differing from Government coin, Currency Notes are not in circulation, except for remittance purposes.

Received.........Rs. 1,060
Issued...........Rs. 930

Canara.—Reports that in consequence of the restriction placed upon the issue of notes, and the difficulty of ascertaining whether the notes were for local or remittance purposes, the experiment could not be fully carried out in Canara. States that there is a demand for notes by the public for remittance purposes only.

Received...... Rs. 5,250
Issued......... „ 35,340

Note.—It may be observed that the restrictions referred to by the Treasury Officer at Canara have been removed by the Government of India. From the statement in the margin, it will be seen that the issues of Curency Notes in this district are greatly in excess of the receipts from the public, and hence it may be inferred that the demand is for purposes of remittance.

Dharwar.—Reports a demand for notes, but not for local purposes. States that be issued notes freely and without inquiry.

Received...... Rs. 3,270
Issued......... „ 45,790

Note.—No restrictions were placed by this Officer on the issue of notes; the result, however, shows that local circulation in this district is merely nominal, although every facility was apparently given for making the result of the experiment satisfactory.

Kattywar.—*Rajkote.*—*Note.*—No remarks are offered by the Officer in charge of this Treasury. As the issues and receipts are almost equal, the small circulation may have been for local purposes.

Received ....Rs. 5,840
Issued .... „ 5,820

Kulladghee.—Reports that prior to Government Resolution No. 672, of 2nd July 1866, a large number of notes were issued. Subsequent to, and in consequence of, that Resolution, the demand ceased, and, with the exception of paying remittance drafts in Currency Notes and Savings Bank Deposits when withdrawn, no notes were issued to the public.

Received.........Rs. 11,100
Issued............ „ 11,310

States that the natives are averse to using Currency Notes, but considers that a free issue and cashing of notes would tend in time to remove this aversion. At present there is actually no circulation.

Note.—From the above report, it would seem that since the removal of this restriction the demand has fallen off, but it appears to me that the circulation is in a more satisfactory footing than is supposed by the Collector.

Kaira—Reports that the only demand he has had for Currency Notes is from persons in Government employ; there appears to be a want of confidence in the public, although the notes are offered freely and without inquiry.

Received from 1st May to 31st October 1866......Rs.	810
Issued from do. to do	1,980
Received from November 1865 to April 1866...Rs.	220
Issued from do. to do..................	1,080

Poona.—Reports that the restriction placed upon the issue of Currency Notes—*vide* Government Resolution No. 672, of 2nd July last—did not interfere with the satisfactory result of the experiment in Poona, upwards of one lac of rupees having been issued by him to the public, the notes being for small denominations.

Note.—Poona is a large Military Station, and has also a good number of European civil inhabitants. It is satisfactory to observe that Currency Notes are extensively used by merchants and others without hesitation.

Rutnagherry.—Contrast, the receipts and issues of Currency Notes for the six months previous to the 30th June last with those of the subsequent half year. Attributes the difference to the restrictions placed on the circulation during the latter period.

Received .... Rs. 4,520
Issued............ „ 7,250

Sattara.—From the Collector's Statement, it appears that the circulation of Currency Notes is not confined to the Hoozoor alone, but has been extended to the Mamlutdar's Treasuries noted in the margin, and to the Hill Station of Mahabuleshwur.

Received Rs. 26,510 | Waee. Targaon.
Issued... „ 26,280 | Tasgaon.

Note.—Although the notes issued and received at these Treasuries might be more numerous and of greater value, the fact of there being any demand at all must be considered as satisfactory.

Surat.—The notes received from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway enable the Collector to issue and cash freely without obtaining supplies from Bombay.

Note.—Apparently no record has been kept of the amounts received and issued.

This course is irregular and opposed to the orders of Government No. 672, of 2nd July last.

Tanna.—*Note.*—From the Statement of [illegible] and receipts in [illegible] margin, it may be [illegible] ed that the cir[illegible] in this district is of a local nature, an[illegible] tributed over the whole district. The [illegible] of Tanna to Bombay, and the produce [illegible] ported into the markets here, facil[illegible] circulation of notes in this Collectorate[illegible]

Received ......Rs. 2,45,090
Issued .... „ 1,97,380

Belgaum.—Reports that nearly all the notes issued were for remittance purposes: expects a demand for notes of a higher denomination than Rs. 100, in consequence of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts having been abolished.

Received ....Rs. 450
Issued .... „ 2,400

Province of Sind.—*Kurrachee.*—Reports that as the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sind Circle of Issue is in the same building as the Treasury, arrangements have been made with that Department for the supply of Currency Notes to the public. Persons requiring notes present their Treasury Warrants to the Assistant Commissioner of Currency, who, in the course of the day, receives from the Treasury in coin the amount of notes issued against the warrants. He is of opinion that Government of India's Resolution No. 586, of the 8th June, tends rather to check than stimulate the circulation. Reports further that outside Kurrachee the notes are not recognised, as money, but treated as commercial bills. Considers that every facility should be given for the issue and exchange of notes at every Treasury in the Province to ensure a large circulation.

Note.—This system is evidently wrong, though perhaps convenient, as it mixes up in a dangerous manner the transactions of the Treasury Department with that of the Currency, and instructions have been issued to discontinue the practice.

Frequently notes of the Sind Circle are very largely used for remittance purposes to Bombay and cashed by the Currency Department here, where they remain until there is a demand for notes of that Circle; they are then sent back. The loal circulation appears insignificant considering the size and importance of the place.

Hydrabad.—Reports his issues as per margin, and states that, in consequence of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts having been abolished, a demand may be expected for notes of larger denominations than Rs. 100 for remittance purposes.

Issued ....Rs. 24,610

Note.—It does not appear that notes were received from the public at this Treasury, but that the Currency transactions were confined to issuing notes which were evidently for remittance purposes.

From the foregoing reports it will be observed that the result of the experiment has not been such as to lead Government to expect that the circulation of Currency Notes in the Mofussil will become general, until greater facilities are afforded for cashing notes.

In large towns, such as Poona, Kurrachee, and Surat, where there is a large European population, Currency Notes are freely used. Belgaum is a singular exception. In each of them the Bank of Bombay has a branch, which no doubt causes a larger circulation of notes.

With regard to the other Mofussil Treasuries (Tanna excepted) local circulation appears to have been very limited, and the demand for notes is principally for purposes of remittance.

The necessary restrictions placed by Government upon the issue and exchange of notes doubtless retard to a considerable extent the circulation of notes, but it does not appear that the withdrawal of some of those restrictions had led to a larger local circulation. Possibly the public were not sufficiently aware of the withdrawal of the restrictions.

I would suggest that the greatest publicity be given to the recent orders of the Government of India, No. 2980, dated 26th October 1866, allowing notes to be freely cashed and issued, provided the *General Treasury* is not inconvenienced thereby; but the transactions must be most carefully watched by this office, and returns should I think, be sent to this office at lesat bi-monthly to prevent any officer who may be anxious to encourage the circulation of notes from inconveniencing the General Treasury.

Resolution.—A copy of the Accountant General's report should be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. It should be pointed out that, though the letter (No. 2980, dated the 26th October 1866) quoted by the Accountant General, only authorizes the free issue of notes, this Government would strongly recommend that, provided the General Treasury arrangements are not inconvenienced, the fullest latitude be allowed as regards cashing.

3. It will be the duty of the Accountant-General to watch narrowly the results of the proposed arrangements, and to interpose a check when necessary.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Financial Department.

Sir,—With reference to your docket No. 422, dated 13th April 1867, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased to comply with the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, that provided the General Treasury arrangements are not inconvenienced, the fullest latitude may be allowed as regards cashing as well as regards the free issue of Currency Notes.—I have the honour to be, &c., (Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 30th May, 1867.

PRIVILEGE REMITTANCES.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette.)

The Governor in Council has published for the information of all officers concerned, the following correspondence on the subject of Privilege Remittances.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Financial Department, dated 21st February 1867.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from J. W. Hadow, Esq., Acting Revenue Commissioner S. D., to the Chief Secretary to Government, No, 448, dated 6th February 1867.

I have the honour to beg the attention of Government to the Notification of the Accountant General No. 52, dated the 30th ultimo, published at page 426 of the *Government Gazette*, dated the 31st idem, on the subject of the introduction into this Presidency of the Money Order system, in suppression of the rules relating to the issue of Privilege Remittances.

2. In respectfully soliciting the attention of Government to the fact that this Notification, which is of so much importance, was not issued until within a day or two of the date fixed for the introduction throughout the Presidency of a system so novel, I venture to submit a few observations as regards the effect of the new arrangement upon the members of this Office, in the hope that they will receive the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

3. According to the new system as carried out at Dharwar, where I was encamped on the 1st instant, no Money Order could be obtained by any individual for a larger sum than Rupees 100, and the total issue of such orders from the Government Treasury per. day was limited to a sum of Rupees 500 only.

4. Had there not been a Branch of the Bank of Bombay at Dharwar, most of the members of this Establishment could not have remitted any money to their families at Poona and elsewhere, without having had to wait for several days together, and to have done this would have necessitated my making an unduly long stay at Dharwar, for no other immediate object.

5. On the other hand, had I not been encamped at Dharwar on that date, none of the members of this Establishment would have been able to make any remittances at all to their families, and in this case the distress to them and their families would have been extreme.

6. This state of matters might result at any period during my tour, as my movements cannot be so timed as to admit of my reaching the head quarters of a Collectorate on the 1st of every month, for the sole purpose of drawing pay, and allowing the members of my Office to make their usual remittances.

7. Paragraph 2 of the Notification makes an exception in favour of the issue of Privilege Remittances to Officers of the Military Department, and I would respectfully submit that in this matter the case of the members of this Establishment is entitled to equal, if not greater, consi deration at the hands of Government.

8. Under these circumstances I beg that Government will be pleased to declare this Office exempt from the operation of the provisions of the Notification, and that I may be favoured with the decision of Government to this effect at an early date.

9. I beg to submit this letter through the Accountant General, whose opinion will, no doubt, be required by Government before disposing of the proposal submitted in it.

Memorandum by J. L. Lushington, Esq., Accountant General, No. 4864, dated 14th February 1867.

I have the honour to report, with reference to the Acting Revenue Commissioner's letter to Government No. 448, of the 6th instant, that, so long ago as June last, the Government of India decided on restricting the issue of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts to Officers in the Civil Department on the General Treasury only —*vide* my Notification No. 7, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 21st June.

On an appeal from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the issue of Privilege Remittances as before, pending the introduction of the Money Order system into this Presidency *vide* letter No. 3158, dated 31st October 1866, to Financial Secretary to Government of [illegible] the Local Government, copies of which [illegible]warded to the several Commissioners [illegible] concerned.

[illegible] Oc[illegible]r last the Government of [illegible] grant of any Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts in consequence of Currency Notes being available for remittances, and the introduction of the Money Order Offices. This resolution of the Government of India was republished by Government in the *Government Gazette*, dated 15th November, but the Commissioner's Establishment was allowed, as a matter of grace, to continue to draw Privilege Remittances on Mofussil Treasuries until the Money Order system came into operation.

A preparatory Notification, dated 8th December, was published in the *Government Gazette* by the Controller of Money Orders, and a subsequent Notification appeared in the issue of the 24th ultimo, at page 319, intimating that his Office and the Agencies specified would open on the 1st February. I may here remark that advertisements appeared in several of the local papers, both English and Vernacular, for a fortnight previous to the opening of the Office.

My Notification of the 30th ultimo was, therefore, merely a reminder, and it appears to me, after the foregoing publicity, that Mr. Hadow can hardly plead that the withdrawal of the issue of Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts was a new subject, or that timely notice had not been given.

With regard to the 3rd paragraph of the Acting Commissioner's letter, I would observe that it rests with Collectors to determine the amount to be issued by the Money Order Agents in one day—*vide* Rule 4 of the "Rules for the guidance of Money Order Officers, &c."—and also to determine whether several Orders of the value of Rupees 100 will be granted to one individual.

It is for Government to decide as to the measures which should be taken for the removal of the inconvenience complained of by the Commissioner, as this Department is only authorized to suspend the drawings of the Money Order Office when they are likely to affect the Government balances at any particular Treasury.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the Money Order system has been introduced for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of small sums only, and, while the amount to be issued is left to the discretion of the Collectors, care should be taken that inconvenience is not caused by an over-issue.

With regard to the 7th and 8th paragraphs of Mr. Hadow's letter, I have the honour to state that, as the Government of India have (as above quoted) ruled that the issue of these Recepts to the Civil Department shall cease, the sanction of that authority will be necessary before an exception can be made in favour of any Establishment.

Resolution.—To be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, with an expression of opinion on the part of this Government that there is much foundation for the complaint made by the Revenue Commissioner.

Financial Department,
Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1867.

From F. S. Chapman, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
To E. H. Lushington, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed to point out the serious objections that result from the restriction contained in the rules regarding the new Money Order system, by which Government Officials, in common with others, can only remit a sum of Rupees 100 in one Order.

2. Officers up-country in the receipt of high salaries are, as a rule, in the habit of remitting considerable sums every month; and, under the arrangements recently introduced, have no alternative but to do so through Hoondees obtained from the local shroffs.

3. This practice will naturally induce them to be constantly looking for the best rate of exchange, and will oblige them to keep their money in the hands of Native Bankers until such time as a favourable opportunity for remitting occurs.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it highly objectionable for Government Officers to have monetary dealings with private Bankers residing within their jurisdiction, and on this ground alone would suggest that the existing Rules be so far altered as to allow of officers remitting sums above Rupees 100, but not exceeding one month's pay through the Government Treasury, as was usual before the introduction of the Money Order system. I have the honour to be, &c., (Signed) F. S. Chapman,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Government of India.—Financial Department.
Accounts.

Fort William, the 17th April 1867.

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, No. 203, dated 21st February 1867, representing the inconvenience to Government Officials in that Presidency from the substitution of Money Orders for Privilege Transfer Receipts.

Read also a letter No. 261, dated 2nd March 1867, from the Government of Bombay, pointing out the serious objections that result from the restriction contained in the Rules regarding the new Money Order system, by which Government officials, in common with others, can only remit a sum of Rs. 100 in one Order.

Read a report No. 1355, dated 28th March 1867, from the Comptroller General of Accounts, proposing, with a view to obviate the inconvenience complained of, that Government officials who had been allowed Privilege Remittance Transfer Receipts may be permitted to have Money Orders to the full extent to which they were allowed the Receipts, but that no one Orders shall exceed 100 rupees, except in Bengal, where the maximum is Rs. 150.

Resolution.—The Governor General in Council, on a review of all the circumstances of the case, is pleased to sanction the extension of the amount of each Money Order to 150 Rupees throughout India, and hopes that this extended accommodation, together with the Currency Notes which will be issued and cashed freely by officers in charge of Treasuries, will render unnecessary a recurrence to the practice of Privilege Remittances.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the Government of Bombay and the Comptroiler General, General of Accounts.

Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.
(Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Financial Department.
Bombay Castle, 29th April 1867.

From F. S. Chapman, Esquire,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.
To E. H. Lushington, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2018, dated 17th instant, sanctioning the extension of the amount of each Money Order to Rupees 150 throughout India, I am directed to express the opinion of this Government that the modification, though excellent in itself, will not diminish the evils pointed out in my letter No. 261, dated 2nd ultimo, and to request that Government Officials may be allowed the privilege of remitting by Money Order to the extent of one month's pay at a time.—I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. E. Jacomb,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

To The Comptroller General of Accounts.
Financial Department.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 33, dated 8th April 1867, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the extension to Madras and Bombay of the rule now in force in Bengal under which "Bills of Exchange at sight," and one per cent. premium, are granted to Government Officers in Civil employ, on issue of Pay for sums above Rupees 150, to the extent of their monthly salary on Calcutta. I have, &c.,
(Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 31st May 1867.

Ordered that a copy of the above be sent to the Governments and Accountants General, Madras, and Bombay.
(Signed) J. E. Cooke,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

To The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 480, of the 29th ultimo, requesting with a view to "diminish the evils pointed out" in a previous letter, "that Government Officials in Bombay may be allowed the privilege of remitting by Money Order to the extent of one month's Pay at a time."

2. In reply I am desired to state that by an order No. 455, dated 31st May 1867, which is being separately communicated to the Government of Bombay, Officers serving in the interior will be able to remit any portion of their salaries to Bombay by a Bill of Exchange, for which one per cent. premium will be charged.

3. Furthermore I am to observe that there is nothing in the administration of the Money Order system to prevent the grant of as many Orders of 150 Rupees each or less, as a Public Officer may require, in order to remit the amount of his Pay to another District.

4. These facilities, and the use of Currency Notes, provide so effectually for the convenience of Public Officers in making remittances that any further relaxation of Rules in their favour are unnecessary.—I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) E. H. Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Simla, the 31st May 1867.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
Union Bank of London; General Credit and Finance Co of London, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

Current Accounts.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
3 do. at 1s. 11⅛d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. at 1s. 10⅞d. „
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 10⅞d. „

Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 60,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittances.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commission.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities. ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50, 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. 1s. 11⅛d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 10⅞d. „
On demand 1s. 10¾d.
On Scotland do.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10¼d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits.
12 months... 6 per cent.
6 do... 5 „
3 do... 4 „

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... „ 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... „ 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.
One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases. Madeira, Port, Sauterne. Apply to
PASSMORE & Co.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND. New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs 5 per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 24th April 1867.

MESSRS. LECURIER and OF LEURNIER'S GRAND IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

			p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do.	„	12	0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	„	20	
CHAMPAGNE.	Moët & Chandon's	„	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche ...	„	38	
COGNAC	1st quality................	„	35	
	2nd do.	„	25	
	3rd do.	„	18	
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.				
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR.........	„	33	qts.
	Do. „	„	17	8 pts.
	Imperial 1M	„	35	qts.
	Do. „	„	18	8 pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P. ...	„	40	qts.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
Adelphi, London.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do. ...	40
Do. „ a Crown ...	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality...	40
Do. do. Pints ...	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown...	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints...	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ...	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown...	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal...	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal...	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal...	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal...	29
Do. Golden, Do. ...	29
Do. Vino Fino...	29
Do. Red Seal ...	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal ...	33
Claret Light Capsule...	15
Do. do. Pints...	8
Do. Yellow Seal ...	23
Do. Red Do. Pints ...	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts ...	32
Port Black Seal ...	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac...	34
Do. Brand a Crown...	24
Old Tom, Red Seal ...	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal ...	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts ...	36
Do. Pints...	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry ...	42
Maraschino ...	48

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion.—How much thought has been bestowed and what ponderous volumes written upon this plague of every household, which is certainly and safely dispersed by a course of this purifying, soothing and tonic medicine, without fear of relapse! It acts directly on the stomach, liver, and bowels; more indirectly, though not less effectively, on the brain, nerves, vessels and glands, and so commands order throughout the entire system, that harmony dwells between each organ and its functions. Dyspepsia can now no longer be the bugbear of the public, since Holloway's excellent Pills are fully competent to subdue the most chronic and distressing cases of impaired digestion, and to restore the miserable sufferer to health, strength, and cheerfulness.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.
Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barclay and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.
Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th ultimo. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate.*
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, and Cawliflower may also be had loose in any weight.
Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to in experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.
Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis.*
Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.
Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.
HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.
NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.
This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just landed.
A very handsome English-built Mail Phæton with front seat and can be converted into a Waggonette or four wheeled Dog Cart at pleasure by James Henderson, Glasgow.
One Ditto light Buggy on C. Springs by R. Ness.
A very light English-built Waggonette with moveable tops and spare seats, by J. Henderson, Glasgow.
One ditto Mail Phæton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Two very handsome full-size Miniature Broughams, by Andrews, of Southampton.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Baggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
Just landed.
Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with Morocco Leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.
One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.
The property of G. P. Robinson, Esq., pooceeded to England.
A very handsome and light nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with Lamps, Shaft, Pole, and Steel Pole Chain, by Edwin Kesterton, Long Acre.
Properties of Gentlemen.
Two Mail Phætons by W. Kings & Co. and Luis.
One ditto Buggies by George Briggs, London.
Also,
One nearly new English-built Landau Sociable, by Laing and Malvin.
One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.
Also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new four-seated English-built Open Carriage with moveable Shutters, Lamps, and Pole, and Shaft by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
Four nearly new English-built Malvern Dog-Carts with Lamps by McNaught & Smith.
One handsome and Light Landau Sociable by Middleton.
One nearly new full size Miniature Brougham by E. Davis, Long Acre.
Just landed.
A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phæton with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Middleton.
One do. do. Mail Phæton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.
One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windover.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain Lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's Patent and Mail Coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.
The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.
Shigrams
Two very light and new Office Palanquin Shigrams with Lamps and Shafts.
The property of an Officer.
A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog-Cart with Pole and Shaft.
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 21st June, 1867.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq. | J. Dunbar, Esq.
Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit.	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

Fire Branch.

		£ s. d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690 15 11
Do.	1863	341,668 3 2
Do.	1864	406,403 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735 10 8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150 18 6
Do.	1862	105,703 1 11
Do.	1864	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.
On THURSDAY next, the 27th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row. A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and any other goods that may be offered.
On SATURDAY, 6th July, G. B. GLADDING will sell by order of the Sheriff at Baboola Tank, 1800 Teakwood Railway Sleepers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Horses, Carriages.
Single seated Brougham.
Gun and Rifle, by Reilly.
Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 per 1000.
Bombay, 21st June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street a variety of Sundry Goods, consisting of Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware, Pictures in frames, Flower Vases, Boxes of Bar Soaps, Globe and Argand Lamps, &c. A large assortment of Reading Books of Literature, History, Sciences and Arts, Novels, &c.
Also,
A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Domestics Scarfs, Dhoties, Chintz, Handkerchiefs, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises at the request of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Luxmibaee widow, deceased, of Madhowdass Premjee and Vunmallee Madhowdass son of the said Madhowdass Premjee, all that piece of Land or Ground situate at or near the Obelisk Road in the Island of Bombay, together with the range or Chawl of Buildings Standing thereon, containing eleven compartments and which said premises contain by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the range of Buildings of Jeevun Essob, on or towards the Southe, by the said Obelisk Road, and on or towards the East by the Bhendy Bazar Road, and on the West by Shaik Booran Commandant Street, and which piece of Land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1644 and 2345 and which said range of Buildings is assessed by the Assessor of House Assessment under No 14.
Terms of Sale.—A Deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down.
For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 21st June, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND SITUATED AT POONA, NEAR PARWUTTEE.—Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of valuable vacant ground with a properly built well therein situated in the City of Poona, near Parwuttee, and containing by admeasurement 7,347 square yards or thereabouts. The ground is surrounded by a wall and a foundation for Bungalow is laid thereon, and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the North by the property of Ameerchund Budrichund, on the South by the property of Dhondjee Nagojee Durodey, on the East by the property of Venayeck Trimbuck Kalley, and on the West by a public road leading from Poona to Parwuttee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1867. Auctioneers.

HEERALAL & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, HEERALAL & Co., will sell at their Rooms, a few cases of Champagne and Moselle, and a few Ladies' gold Watches and Chains. Also any Carriages and Horses offering.
HEERALAL & Co.
6, Rampart Row, 19th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co.'s Auction sale of Landed PROPERTY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that under the power contained in a certain Guzerati Mortgage, bearing date the 22nd day of May 1865, and executed by Halimiabaee, daughter of Memon Hajee Ebram, Hajee Cadoo, to Meghjee Veerjee, the Mortgagee, HEERALAL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 22nd day of June at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, at Don Tod 2nd Row, otherwise called Shaik Enoos Doctor Street, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1297, 1083, 1432, and 1432, containing by admeasurement about 385 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Don Tod 3rd Row, on the West by the Public Road, on the North by the house of Hajee Essack Soobanee, and on the south by the vacant ground and range of buildings belonging to the Memon Hajee Jan Mahomed Chotanee. For particulars, and plan of the premises and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned three day previous to the day of sale
KELLY & Co.,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.
Dated this 23rd day of May, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ Madapollams.
5 „ „ T. Cloth.
1 Case Shepherd Check.
3 „ Grey and White Dhotees.
6 „ T. Red Chintz.
A quantity of Ullaged Beer in quarts and pints.
40 Prime Hams.
20 „ Cheese in tins.
20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins.
12 Kegs Currants.
6 Jars ditto.
50 „ of Fresh Butter.
24 China Stone Tea Services.
24 Dozen Quart Beer.
6 „ Martell's Brandy.
6 „ Islays Whiskey.
3 „ Portwine.
7 „ Sherry Wine.
On account of the underwriters.
Landed ex "Mahaluxmee."
K—H—A— 1165, 1166 } 2 Casks damaged Tacks 1 & 1¼ in.
1168 50 Bright Balance.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
1 Jacob's double barrelled Rifle.
1 Dawes' ditto breach loading Fowling piece in case.
1 Westley Richards breach loading single Rifle in case
1 Lancaster single Rifle muzzle loader.
2 Double trigger safety revolvers.
1 Breach loading needle Rifle with cartridges.
WATER PROOF COATS.
A few superior Water Proof Coats Rs. 12 each.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT BYCULLA AND PARELL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1867, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will submit to Public Auction in Marine Street, sale commencing at 2 P M., the following highly desirable and eligible properties in the following lots:—
Lot 1.
All that piece or parcel of freehold-land or ground with the commodious dwelling-house thereon known as Lockley Hall, situate, lying or being on the Bellasis road, containing by admeasurement 16,294 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of lately belonging to Mr. Premchund Roychund, on or towards the west by the property of Mr. Henry Rogers, on or towards the north by Bellasis road, and on the south by land now or late belonging to Juggonath Sunkersett and others; which said property is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.—— and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.——
Lot 2.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the several substantial and commodious dwelling-houses and appropriate outhouses thereto, known as CHUMAR BAGH, situate lying or being at Parell, near the road leading from Bombay towards Dadur, containing by admeasurement 119,206 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the north by the Compound of the Parell Government House and by the properties of various other parties more particularly described in the Title Deeds, on or towards the south by properties now or late belonging to Hunsraj Bungsalee and Jehangeer Nowrojee Wadia, on or towards the east by the said Government House Compound the road leading from Bombay to same and by property of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by the road leading from Bombay to Mahim.
Lot 3.
All that piece or parcel of Hilly Land or ground, situate at Parell, containing by admeasurement 30,132 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded now or formerly as follows; on or towards the north by Coorumbee Foras Land, on or towards the south by the road leading from Parell to Sewree, on or towards the east partly by property of Narrayen Wassedew and partly by Coorumbee Foras Land, and on or towards the west by the property of Tattia Ballajee and the Golangee road.
Bombay, 21st June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

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